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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 86 BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

ombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Apr.	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE ** ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE† ..	5,273
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA §	6,813
10th ,,	PERIM * ..	7,648
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

** Calls at Hongkong & Shanghai.
† Calls as Shanghai
§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
11th April ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi 10 A.M.
12th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
16th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports. 10-30 a m.
18th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th Mar	11th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5814	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wadsa	5845	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogaw	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
*SadoMaru	I. Nirel	5898	28th ,,	12th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
*SumatraMaru	T. Yamazuchi	5750	27th ,,	14th April.
Arlas Maru	F. Nishimura	7242	14th Apr.	26th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Medzo	4384	28th Apr.	10th May.
Shinko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
Amazon Maru	K. Takanasi	7770	12th May	26th May.

* Calling at Hongkong.
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
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SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BONDS FOR SALE.
Instalment of Rs. 10 a month will Secure in
10 years Rs. 1,589.—15 years Rs. 2,790 and
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All Bonds convertible into ready cash at any time Plus guaranteed Profit between five and twenty years but
If left unconverted for some more period yields a marvellous result. Smaller and Greater
Instalments are also accepted and Bonds issued guaranteeing proportionate Amount.
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Apply: BOND DEPARTMENT
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(3)

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PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.
Result of the last actuarial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.
The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.
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Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
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Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

—FLEXOID—
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—TIGER BRAND—
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are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd
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ESTABLISHED: 1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or 8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
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Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Headmaster for The Sir Evan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar. Apply with full particulars to—C. M. PATEL. Thana, via Umreth.
A R10209

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER for a High School in Punjab, salary according to qualifications, apply sharp, to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R10223

WANTED—An Honest, energetic and experienced COMPOUNDER to attend Free Dispensary for three hours from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Apply personally to DIP-CHAND DAUDOOMAL, Fetehchand Rawaldas old Building, Barbhai Mohola.
A R10221

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for a camp near Poona. Must be a qualified and certified dispenser with experience of dressings and first aid for accidents. Salary upto Rs. 2-8-0 per day with free unfurnished quarter. Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R10211

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be Keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, salary Rs. 150-10-200. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scouter preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.
A 19396

WANTED—A CLERK to work in the Mortuary and Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160. Candidates must have passed the School Final Examination and have good knowledge of typing. Applications should be addressed to the Dean, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay, together with copies of testimonials. The age of the applicants should be below 25.
A 19414.

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrassa Mohammedia Randeria High School, Rangoon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujaratee. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superintendence allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 28th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangoon.
A 19383

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OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET, at Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, next to Duke and Sons Fort, Premises most suitable for Printing Presses, Offices and Godowns. Apply to HAJI HAROON JANMAHOMED, 83, Jakeria Mansion.
C R10095

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJPA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BALING STEEL HOOP, 18 guage, send tenders, MERCHANT'S PRESS, Narasaraopet.
K R10226

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—APPLICANTS to know our formula of duplicating ruppes. For particulars apply with Eight Red Stamps to Barracks, 5, Khandala, G.I.P. Ry.
N R10225

MATRIMONIAL.

UNMARRIED LADIES—GENTLEMEN (any age, Nationality Province) seeking best Life-Partners (either sex). Write REGISTRAR MARRIAGE INTELLIGENCE, Lahore. Strictest Privacy.

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STAMPS—14 Bavaria 1924, complete mint Parcel Post issue 8 as. 10 Germany 200m. to 100,000m. large numeral type, scarce, mint Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
I 19413

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WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rs. 5,000-0-0 for a very lucrative business now thriving well at Lahore to open Head office in Bombay or any important trade centre in Bombay Presidency. Apply:—JAPAN SOAP WORKS, Machhi Hatta, Lahore.
R R10224

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR.

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

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I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

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A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

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PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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ON VIEW—G. E. CHATESFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., valuable furniture, old blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano by Shiedmayer & Co., of the whole bungalow will be sold by Messrs. Bennett & Co., at Pawai Road, from Mount Pleasant Road on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
T R10216

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 19, Colaba Chambers, Middle Colaba, valuable dining, drawing bedrooms and office furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Roll top table, Solid ice chest, white enamelled beds glass, crockery, plated-ware, carpets, etc., etc., the property of G.F. Loug, Esqr., of Royal Indian Marine and others. Auctioneers BYREN & CO.
T R10222

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dibler per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small dibler per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SHUKLA, Hulaganj, CAWNPORE.
T R10002

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'CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS,
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
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Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE OIL HARDENING PLANT. Capacity one ton per day. Very suitable for the manufacture of vegetable Tallow. Can be seen in Bombay. For further particulars apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
19365

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

EASTER CONCESSION TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS at 1 1/2 fares will be issued to Cabin and Upper Class Passengers from Bombay to all the Ports served by the Company's Malwan and Goa Line Steamers, from Wednesday, the 16th April 1924, and will be available for completion of the return voyage upto 12 noon of THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1924.

Return Tickets can only be had at the Company's Booking Office at the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock.

NOTE.—The Malwan Line Steamer sailing from Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1924, will sail at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) sharp instead of at 2 p.m. (S.T.) specially for the convenience of persons going out of Bombay in the Easter Holidays.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19406

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE following HORSE drawn steam fire engines are to be disposed of owing to motorization of the Brigade:—

Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."

One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."

The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Headquarters. Full particulars and price on application.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.
C19358

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd April, to SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
62-68, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay,
10th April, 1924.
19409

WANTED.

A 2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER by the Bijapur Municipality to take charge of the Pumping Machinery of the Water Works. Preference will be given to those who have passed L.M.E. of the Technical Institute, Bombay, or those who have completed the workshop course of the College of Engineering, Poona and who have a thorough experience of the Worthington Simpson Pumping Engines. Candidates should submit their applications on or before the 30th instant with copies of testimonials stating educational qualifications, age, caste, and languages known. Pay according to qualifications commencing from Rs. 70 to 100 p.m. rising to Rs. 125 p.m.

N. P. DESAI.
President.
7th April, 1924.
C19410

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—

THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.

THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.

THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.

THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY, Grant Road.

THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.

THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.
19395

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that monies due by shareholders of the above Company on account of second and final Call will be accepted if paid till 30th April, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company on any day except Sundays and Holidays during office hours to the undersigned.

For the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd.

CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Allahabad Bank Bldg.
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19404

CHEAP TICKETS FOR "EASTER HOLIDAYS."

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for 1st and 2nd classes and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 17th to 20th April, 1924, available for completion of return journey upto midnight of 23rd April, 1924.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19405

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GHIASUDDIN MAHBOOBBUX, AMINUDDIN MAHBOOBBUX and HAJI RAFIUDDIN MAHBOOBBUX, of Delhi and Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property, of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office, No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land with the building or dwelling-house thereon, situate at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New No. A2/9136, and new Survey No. 3/3504 and Cadastral Survey No. 1038, Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 2015 (3) and (4) and 2076 (2), Street Nos. 2B, 2C and 86C, and bounded, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the South and the East by the property now or formerly of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji and on or towards the West by the property of Chhaganbhai Gulamhussein.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1924.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19408

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3321 of 1923.

SAFIABAI, wife of Essofally Dawoodbhoy ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
RUKHANBAI, wife of Fida Hussein Jafferji ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dadar on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Dadar, on the Southern side of public passage to Dadar Road, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142 and 724, New Nos. 3756 and 4688, Old Survey No. 393 and New Survey No. 1/1855 and Cadastral Survey No. 1113, Lower Parel Division and Municipality G Ward Nos. 3302 (1) (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 766, 766a and 766b and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MerWanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19253

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 907 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 14th day of March 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 &, 8 and O VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VARJIVANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying business at the Stock-Exchange, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
v/s
MANSUKHLAL KANAIYALAL at present residing at Wadifalia, Surat ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays for Judgment against the Defendant for the sum of Rs. 1,077-8-0 and Rs. 1,081-4 with interest thereon from the 22nd day of December, 1923, and from the 8th day of February 1924 respectively and for costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 19th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. BHIMJEE & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19415

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises near the Andheri Station on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area	Assessment.
41F	24	3	1	7½	1-5-0.
41F	107	1/2/4	1	10½	1-10-0.
				18½	Rs. 2-14-0.

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2R Survey No. 37 Pot No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Andheri property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mahajdas Nathubhai and on on towards the West by Ghorebunder Road

For further particulars and conditions Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R19321

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from farriers, giving rates per pair for shoeing Municipal bullocks during the year 1924-1925 on or before the 14th April, 1924.

Selected farrier will have to execute an agreement, copy of which can be inspected at the Store-keeper's office.

Tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 20 as earnest money.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 3rd April 1924.
19411

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS, PRINCES, JEWELLERS, AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE DIAMOND NECKLACES, BUTTIS, BRACELETS, ONE VERY COSTLY BIG DIAMOND RICH DIAMOND PARCELS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will by order of Babu Daulatchand Amichand and Babu Sitapchand Amichand, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned mortgagors, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street, Fort.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Joosub Ismail the mortgagor.

1 diamond necklace.
1 diamond necklace.
1 pair diamond buttis.
1 pair diamond buttis.
1 pair diamond bracelets.
1 pair diamond bracelets.

On account and at the risk of Shal. Nandlal Motilal, the mortgagor

Diamond packet of about 67 carrats.
Diamond packet of about 19-40 carrats.
Diamond packet of about 67-25 carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 11-61 Carrats.
1 one very rich diamond of about 14-46 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 15-13 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 11-40 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 4-73 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 2-45 Carrats.
1 Pair Diamond Buttis.
1 Diamond Packet of about 56-60 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 51-59 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 30 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 28-35 Carrats.
1 Diamond Packet of about 14-70 Carrats.

On account and at the risk of a private gentleman:—

1 Diamond Packet of about 17 Ratis.
1 Diamond Packet of about 34 Ratis.
1 Diamond Packet of about 30 Ratis.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond packet of about 64½ Ratis.

The above Jewellery will be on days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be the time of sale.

P. S.—The above Diamond Jewellery are very costly and able at auction sales Jewelle other intending purchasers inspect them at our rooms

Bombay, 10th pril, 1924.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD ON THE WAY FROM DADAR TO MAHIM AT AGAR BAZAR CORNER, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, a Pleader for the Surviving Mortgagees Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Maneckji Rustomji Patel at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdul Husein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1920, and made between the Mortgagors Abdulhusein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein of the one part and the Mortgagees Bai Dhanbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria since deceased and Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the premises on Saturday the 12th day of April 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589/59, New Nos. 4501-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No 757 (1) 2757 (2) 2757 (3) 2757 (4) Street Nos. 222-222A-222B and 222C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Mahomedalli Akberwalla, on or towards the West by the Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirthibai widows of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant Pleader for the surviving Mortagees at their office at the corner of Carnac Road and Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhusein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,22,x thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. , New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 1E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H and 530I. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hunimum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARIBAG ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla, sell off the right title and interest of the mortgagees and the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla in the undermentioned property and in the building agreement with the improvement Trust in respect of the property and of their estate and interest in the lease to be granted pursuant to the said building agreement as well as all buildings and structures erected or standing on the said plot of land by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 16th day of April 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1923 made between the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla of the first part, Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, situate lying and being at Soparibag Road at the Soparibag Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being Plot No. 134 of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Plot No. 135 of the said Estate, on the South by a proposed playground and on the West by a 20 feet Road forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2585 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 74 (part) (Parel Sewri Division) and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 507 (4 Act) Street No. 81-81G.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Gresham Buildings; Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "GARBUT HALL" WITH OUT HOUSES AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from S.B. Billimoria, Esq. The Receiver appointed in suit No. 2443 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

The Bungalow known as "Garbut Hall" containing about 4 acres and 15 gunthas of land situate on the East of the public Road known as Galbut Road registered in the books of the Collector of Kolaba under No. 70. The Bungalow is well built and in fairly good condition with mosaic ground floor and corrugated iron roof.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pavai Road from Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and plateware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of G. E. Chessfield, C.I.E. I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Beaulieu" 12 Doongeri Road, Malabar Hill, (Ambawadi) valuable house hold furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, One upright grand cottage piano, pictures curtains, single and double alwyrahs, single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of G. Dilger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Old Government House compound, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, stove, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.,

The property of Dr. Tarkhad.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "South Ville" Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old blackwood carved furniture, screen, vabinets, vases, ornaments, electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, cottage piano English ice box English saddles, soda machines, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. S. Walton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Carter Road on the sea side valuable house hold furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, One upright grand cottage piano, pictures, curtains, single and double almyrahs single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of D. H. Millward, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the offices concerned
1 case snaps Buttons size O 1 and 2.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case Allocks Porous Plasters and Zepto tooth Pencils.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse strong and speedy in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th April, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST, FORT,
PHONE No 24065, BOMBAY

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.

Messrs. VORA & Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, THURSDTY, the 10th instant, at p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following in their show room at No. 18, Apollo Street, Opp. The Imperial Bank, comprising dining drawing and bedroom complete furniture, glassware, crockery Indian curiosity, phonograph, typewriter, English safes, fancy time pieces and table clocks, Electric chandelier ceiling and table fans, etc.

Precious jewellery by order of a gentleman, set with diamonds, emeralds, pearls and rubies, necklace, bracelets, earrings, rings, rises, mala, muffchain, collar, toroutar, etc.

By order an Insurance Company concerned. Shotw cases, tables, TypeWriters, chairs, copy press, telephone cabin, partition, etc. Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUGS & TINS, OLD CANVAS, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, COND. LINEN, CARGO BARGES (NAMELY DHARAMTA, GULALWADA, CUMBALLA), MOTOR TYRES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

The above 3 Barges are lying at the B. I. Dock.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite. No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Iron Sheet, 21 Pkgs. machineryffi 25 bundles Cassia; 47 Bags rice; Dry dtes; oil cakes; iron Safe; Amorces; Sugar Samples; Gum; Iron Pots; Cotton; Gram; C. I. Traps and Bends;; 2 Boilers; Sugar; Printed Books; Sample Steel Bar; Medicines; China Clay; Dry Fruits; Wet Dates; Window Glass; Gram Dhall; Tinplates; Glass Beads; Bleaching powder; 30 cases Provision; Moulding Frames; Broken Tiles; Varnish; Fish (dry); Olibanum; Turpentine; 32 Bags Loaf Sugar; Two cases Sewing Machine; etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his great masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"INSIDE OF THE CUP"
from the Novel by Winston Churchill.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 3, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACISTE AND
The Silver King's Daughter."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 3p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Star Films Ltd's.
Latest Masterpiece
VIJAYA
A masterly picturisation of an ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of thrills and gripping situations—with gorgeous settings and beautiful scenic effects.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

Last 2 Nights

When you can witness & enjoy
THE "Treasure OF Kalyan"
The Superb Jewel Picture which has created for 4 weeks Quite a Sensation.
To-Night at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
NOVELTY CINEMA
'Phone 40106.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY NEXT

Commences the glorious
Goldwyn Drama
in 8 Reels—with an all star cast
OLD NEST
It is of the Mother, the Father and the Children—the Trinity of that same plot a hundred million Americans are playing.
Starting next Saturday
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Next Saturday

Your
NOVELTY CINEMA
Will Exhibit
The CHURNING Of The Sea
Or
"Samudra-Manthan"
The Maiden Production of the Saurashtra Kinematogrph Co., Of Rajkot.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Khamgaon:—YESHWANT THEATRE.
Thursday 10th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Saturday 12th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Monday 14th April 1924 at 9 p. m.(S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.
Thursday 17th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Saturday 19th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

COCOGEM

WHAT DOES COCOGEM MEAN

The word COCOGEM is a copyrighted trade mark meaning "The Gem of the coconut."

The most valuable product of the whole of Malabar is the coconut and the jewel product of the coconut is the delicious vegetable shortening COCOGEM.

COCOGEM is coconut oil, highly refined to remove every trace of acidity and rancidity, and further super-deodorized in glass-lined steel kettles permanently removing even the slightest coconut oil odour or flavour.

COCOGEM economically replaces highly contaminated ghee for all cooking purposes.

Connoisseurs Commend Cocogem's Cleanness.

Sole Distributors for Bombay
(excluding Sindh)
NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.
227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
15

All the Goods

Advertised by us day after day in the "Chronicle" can be seen by MOTORISTS at any time between 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M. and such goods are recommended to buyers as dependable lines.

Using such dependable goods on your Car will prove to be highly profitable to you.

Be progressive and investigate what this important store has to offer in your line from time to time.

If you are interested in any product that is not mentioned in our advertisements in the "Chronicle," please write us. We will gladly put you in touch with the right article best fitted to your needs.

The
Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Emporium.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
'Phone 26106. Wire "Automotive."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.

S S British Holly, Rogers, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Anniston City, Doyle, Calcutta.
S S Tysla, Jacobson, Calcutta.
S S Graciana, Clarke, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Urbino for Hull.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S British Holly:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Holly, 3192 tons, Captain W Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with ballast.

S S Anniston City:—The B I S N Company's steamer Anniston City, 3450 tons, Captain A Doyle, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Tysla:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Tysla, 2632 tons, Captain J Jacobson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Graciana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Graciana, 2752 tons, Captain J Clarke, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 9.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha
4 Inkula 3280 K'chi N F, L Edwards Ld.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
5 Hatipara 5040 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
6 Clan MacIver 3621, Calicut 17/4 J F & Co
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
11 Andijk 4037 Colombo, 14/4 E D Sassoon and Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4902, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
14 Genova 4207 Genova, 15/4 M Italiana.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 12/4, O. S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 K'chi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basra 11/4 M M & Co.
5 Gantoise 2924, Genoa, 18/4, T M & Co.
7 Tysla 2691 Cal. 9/4 Graham.
10 & 11 Begum, 3656 D. Bay 12/4 T M & Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P. Gulf N F, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Karachi, 12/4 M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
F Kidderpore, 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Nagpore, 3226, N F, 15/4 M M & Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohema (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F P Campbell Co.
Minetic due about 23rd April, Agent F E Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 9.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—10000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, B Cursondas; 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.; 350 bales cotton FP, F F Campbell and Co, 354 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 660 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. 550 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—7000 cwt. linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Urbino for Antwerp:—385 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Gantoise for Genoa:—8000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 5 bales cotton, Gorio Ld.; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Inkula for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Genova for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Izabran for Trieste:—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.; 250 cwt fennel seed, E Virji and Co. 142 cwt turmaric, E Virji and Co, 20 cwt zedoric, E Virji and Co.

S S Izabran for Venice:—220 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—2500 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—170 bales cotton, Lyon and Lord and Co. 25 bales wool, M Nissim; 900 cwt myrobolam, Ralli Bros.; 66 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co. 425 bales cotton F P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. 764 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 88 bales wool, B Shivalal; 38 bales wool, C Chaganmal 340 bales wool, Bombay Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—60 cwt. turmaric, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Malwa for London:—22 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff; 13 bundles woollen carpets, E Aghaoff; 200 cwt. woolen carpet, M M T Afshar; 8 bundles jackal skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 200 cwt. turmeric, Volkart Bros.

S S Matiana for Hull:—1850 cwt myrobollam, C Jivanlal and Co.; 4004 cwt myrobollam, P. Mathradas and Co.

S S Matiana for Havre:—800 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 4000 cwt. myrobollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 361 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—4000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co. 25 bales hemp, T M Meghji.

S S City of Karachi for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S Tima Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt. jardoloo Chengtar.

S S Tima Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, V K Kaisha; 1300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co. 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. 1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alipore Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—60 cases Indian butter continental, Creamery and Dairy Farm.

S S Penang Maru for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 9.

S S Genova from Genoa. Agents.—Marittima Italiana:—329 cases vermouth, 15 cases wine, 29 cases comb, 64 cases buttons, 26 cases scrap coral, 60 cases aluminium circle, 998 cases cotton goods; 75 cases condenced milk; 30 cases woolen caps; 57 cases caps; 20 cases milk; 12 cases alarms; 23 cases waste silk yarn; 16 cases marble work; 14 cases olive oil; 100 cases electric fans; 20 cases spun silk waste; 29 cases art. silk yarn, 140 bundles starch, 4100 packages flooring tiles, 350 cask flooring tiles.

From Naples:—75 cases coral scrap.
From Calavia:—1950 bags sulphur.
From Aden:—37 packages moong, 17 cases ghee, 55 bundles soft khar.

S S Varsova from Busrah. Agents. British India S N Co Ld.:—10 bundles gold coins, 2 boxes gold coins, 31 bundles scrap copper, 69 bundles scrap brass, 13 bags almonds.

S S Singa from Rangoon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—100825 imp. gallons benzine in bulk.

S S Barpetta from Busrah. Agents. British India S N Co. Ld.:—30 bundles specie, 1 tin pearl, 31 bags old brass, 4228 bags wheet, 140 bags almonds; 106 bags A. kernel; 17 bags almonds seed, 1229 bags sardine, 191 bags dry dates, 20 cases raisins, 35 bags pistaches., 84 bags gum tragacantha, 32 cases gum traganth; 84 cases assafoetida, 10 bundles skin.

S S Dongola from Aden. Agent. M M and Co.:—64 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes gold coin, 1 box sovereign, 2 boxes specie, 257 bars silver, 26 cases gold bar.

S S Naldera from China. Agents. M M & Co.:—30 bales yellow silk, 139 bales raw silk, 11 cases waste silk yarn, 100 boxes tea, 103 chest tea, 50 bundles rubber chest.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Last week was quite an exciting one in the cotton market. After a decline in the near positions of nearly nine cents from the top of the season the market has seemed to recover its poise for a time, although it had a fresh fainting spell on Saturday, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of March 5. But at around 30 cents for May there was a good deal of price fixing by spinners and considerable buying for both long and short account.

The American dry goods market is distinctly better. Jobbers and retailers have wough more freely, and the Henrietta Mills of Charlotte, N. C., report that they have received and booked an order for 300,000 pieces of print cloths the largest in some time. But the talk of short time continues and if the press reports are to be credited there are a good many mills in the North as well as a few in the South that are running at less tham capacity.

A lock-out that will involve a hundred thousand operatives in Lancashire is also threatened, although its declaration is doubtful and it does not appear to be much feared in Liverpool. If it should occur it will probably be well to remember the old English maxim which asserts that cotton should be bought on strikes, for there is nothing more certain than the ending of a strike and the more people it involves the sooner it will we ended.

But the interest in the cotton market is gradually shifting from the old to the new crop. It is evident and generally admitted that it will take close work and some curtailment to fit this year's consumption to the supply available, but it is even plainer that a crop of at least 12,000,000 bales will be required to meet the world's minimum needs next season and that a repetition of this yer's crop failure will be followed vy an advance to figures far above those at which October and December contracts are now selling.

It is also plain that whatever the size of the next crop there will be an acute scarcity in September and October if the season is a late one. For this reason, I wired some of my Southern friends last week asking for their "guess" at the acreage shortly to be planted. An average of their replies indicates the probability of an increase of about 7½ per cent. in Texas and Oklahoma and a "slight increase" in North Carolina. But a decrease is indicated in every other state. It ranges from 15 per cent. in South Georgia and 10 per cent. in Arkansas to 5 per cent. in Mississippi, and "about the same" in Alabama.

But even more important than these acreage guesses is the teness of the plaaniing season. The heavy rains that have been general throughout the South of late have delayed farm work by an average of fully three weeks. This may be overcome in the northern portions of the belt, but in Southwestern Texas and Southern Georgia, from where the early cotton comes the crop seems likely to be very late.

This probability in conjunction with the prospect of an early settlement of the reparation question by the adoption of the Dawes-Young plan has made new crop comparatively steady while the summer months were declining, and if and when there is any revival of speculation it will probably find expression in the distant deliveries.

As we go to press newspaper dispatches say the Agricultural Committee of the House and Senate have agreed to report favourably the bill authorizing the use of $150,000,000 from the funds in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian for the purchase of cototon and wheat for Germany and Austria. If this bill is passed its importance as affecting the cotton market is of course too obvious to require comment.

The debate over the statistical position first started by our publication of the figures given out by the Department of Commerce has become a bitter one. At the instance of Senator Smith Carolina Secretary Hoover has asked five independent statisticians to act as a committee to check the census bureau "carryover" that is in controversy. This committee has not as yet met and until it has announced its conclusions concerning the question at issue further discussion of the subject is unnecessary. If the mills could spin "cotton figures" there would be no dearth of the raw material, but the supply of cotton itself is undeniably small and it will have to be eked out with great care for the balance of the season.

To those who have criticized us for publishing the figures issued by the Department of Commerce we can only say that it has been and will be our policy to give our readers all the news *that* is authoritative or important. If we stopped to consider whether it was in accord with popular opinion we should be recreant to our duty as news gatherers.

The figures now in controversy were *news* of the first importance. Therefore they were published, but we took the precaution to advise that they should be received with caution. As honest and impartial purveyors of the news we feel not a little satisfaction in having thus performed the service we have undertaken.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 25/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 495
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 545
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 535.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 139.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 133
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 233
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 336.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33¼
London—Paris Frcs. 74.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussells Frcs. 87.50.
London—Rome Liras 97.50.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady.

	London, April. 8
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-3 Steady
Bar Silver Spot.	32 15/16 Steady

	London, April 8.
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	55 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..
Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:-China-buying. Offerings are small-steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans. ..	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 8.
Stockholm	16.38
Christiania	31.50
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.73
Belgium	Yesterdays 88.75
Athens	250.50

	London, April 8.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	93.85
„ „ „ Germany..	
„ „ „ Italy ..	97.65

	New York, April 8.
Demand Bills	4.33.37

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 8.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 Per cent	24 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, April 8.
Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/8—5/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 7/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	102 3/8—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8—7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	65 1/4—1/2
Govts Securities 3 % ..	56 1/4—1/2

	London, April 8.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	110 1/2

BULLION

Bombay, April 8.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/15
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/0/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/6
LONDON, April 8.
Bar gold ready, £4/14/3
Silver ready, d. 32/15.
Silver forward, d. 32/14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. India and China bought. Sellers scarce. India sent large orders at lower rates.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 9.
3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-6.
4 per cent Conversian Loan Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97-8.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-5.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-8.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 9.
The market was closed to-day.

	London April. 8.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 132
National Bank	£ 43 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Apl. 9.

To-day Reuter reported a substantial advance of 151 to 165 points in old crops and 75 to 83 points in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on general buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 24 points higher. The market advanced on trade buying and profit-taking. The tone of the American market is firm.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 8th Instant as follows:—

"Increasing scarcity of old crop contracts with nervousness among shorts."

From yesterday's very sharp advance in New York futures it seems that the previous day's heavy decline there was quite unjustified. The chief reason for the sharp rise is due to the increasing strength of the statistical position of old crops. We expect the American markets to develop further strength in the immediate future and would therefore recommend operators to seize the opportunity of buying whenever prices are temporarily depressed.

In accordance with the heavy advance reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning at Rs. 586 i.e. Rs. 17½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari Shroffs and one Japan House were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 581¼. After fluctuating within a narrow range, the prices improved to Rs. 583 on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 581¼, and touching Rs. 579 on selling by Jobbers and Commission Houses, closed steady at Rs. 580 at 6 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 572 and gradually gave way to Rs. 568 on Japan Houses selling and closed steady at Rs. 570 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 576 and touching Rs. 576½ dropped to Rs 572½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses, but again improved to Rs. 574 on exporting and Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fully good M.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 533 and Rs. 537 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate demand and about 4,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	6-30 P. M. Bombay, April. 9	
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	580
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	535
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	538
Fine Oomra	May ..	566 1/2
Fine Oomra	July ..	570 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	F. Good	Good,	
M. G. Bengal and Sindh			
Punjab	570	555	540 525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	580	565
M. G. Central			
Provinces No. 1	620	610	595
M. G. Central			
Provinces No. 2	605	595	580
M. G. Broach	615	605	595 585
M. G. Matbia	575	565	550
M. G. Southerns	580	570	555

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr. 9
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	583
„ „ Bengal May ..	535
„ „ „ July ..	540
„ „ May ..	570
„ „ July ..	574
Good Southerns May/June ..	598

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

9th April, 1924.

New York Market, 8th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.45	May	29.38—07	29.95+50	31.10+165	
28.29	July		28.72+43	29.80+151	
24.84	Oct			25.67+83	
24.44	Dec			26.19+75	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 31.25, lowest 29.38, range 187 points. Market advanced on general buying; stopless orders being reached. Offerings seem absorbed readily. Strong tone.

Liverpool Market, 8th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.54	May	17.38—16	17.44—10	17.78+24	
16 97	July	16.82—15	16.84—13	17.15+18	
14.79	Oct		14.62—17	14.84+05	
14.19	Jan	14.06—13		14.20+01	
14.02	Mar			14.01+02	
	Egyptian				
21.68	May			20.78+10	
18.90	Nov			19.05+15	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000. A private estimate March consumption U. S. A. Mills 497,000. bales. (2) No rains, Market firm. Less for sale. Spot sales 10,000. (3) American cross rate on Monday 434 3/8 and not 434 1/8; and on Tuesday 433 3/8. May highest 17.79, lowest 17.33, range 46 points. (4 Market advanced on good New York market. Trade is buying. Scattered buying. Spot sales 10,000 including 2,000 for export. Good reports from Manchester. Market looks like doing better. (5) New York cables: Greenville, several mill friends report excellent sales made yesterday in quite a large volume.

Another of our Liverpool friends cables us on the 7th Inst. as under:

"Privt taking, Straddle reversing".

	Liverpool, April. 8. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May .. 17.78+.24
Liverpool.	July .. 17.15+.18
	Oct. .. 14.34+.05
	Jan. .. 14.20+.01

	Liverpool, April. 8. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian sales	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—		
Mid. Americans Spot good demand		18.21
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.. ..		21.60
New York 11 a.m.	May	29.95
(As known in Liverpool	July	28.72
at closing time.)	Oct.	25.06
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May ..	30.05
	July ..	28.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool April 9. To-day's price.
April	.. ..
May	.. 18.24+.46
June	.. ..
July	.. 17.56+.41
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	.. 15.16+.32
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	14.45+.25
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. 14.33+.31
April	.. ..
Egyptians—May	.. 21.10
July .. —	.. 21.10
Nov.	.. 19.25

Months	Liverpool April, 8. To-day's price.
April.	.. —
May.	..16.46—108
June.	.. —
July.	.. 16.87—10
Aug.	.. —
Sept.	.. —
Oct.	.. 14.66—13
Nov.	.. —
December	.. —
January.	.. 14.08—11
Feb.	.. —
Mar. — — — —	— —
April. .. — .. —	— —
Egyptians—May	.. 20.45
July	.. 20.40

COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, April 8. To-day's Price
April	17.93+24
May	17.78+24
June	17.15+18
July	17.15+18
August	16.35+12
September	15.65+07
October	14.84+05
November	14.51+05
December	14.36+02
January	14.20+01
February	14.12+02
March	14.04+02
April	13.99+02
Tone—Strong	

ADDITIONAL COTTON—QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, April. 8.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.35
„ „ Fully Good	14.75
„ „ Fine	15.15
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.15
„ „ Fine	12.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, April. 8 To-day's price
April	20.78+10
May	20.78+10
June	20.74+10
July	20.70+10
August	20.40+10
September	19.95+10
October	19.35+15
November	19.05+15
December	18.00+19
January	18.90+15

Manchester market cloth is steady with fair demand. Yarns—firm.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, April. 8. To-day's Prices.
	May .. Mutilated
Futures at New York.	July .. Mutilated
	Oct. .. 25.67+.83
	Dec. .. 25.19+.77

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, April 8.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	13,000
„ Export to Great Britain ..	..
„ Exports to Continent ..	5000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	31.10+65
„ „ July	29.80+51
„ „ October ..	25.67+83
„ „ „ Dec.	25.19+75
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.35+1,60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	31.50+1.62
Futures „ „ May ..	31.32+1.80
„ „ „ July ..	29.68+1.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	63 3/4

WHEAT.

	London, April 8.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers ..	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	41/9
AUSTRALIAN A/M sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers	44/
Tone—Easier.	
Wheat, Cargo, West Australian 63 3/4 lbs. shipment to France. ..	46 7/8
Wheat cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs for March shipment to United Kingdom.	42/6
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs for March shipment to Franch ..	43/9

METALS.

	London, April. 8.
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 68 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 64
Copper Braziers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets ..	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 26

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, April, 8.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	28/—
July Sellers	24/9
July/Sept, Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/7
	London, April. 7.
Cuban Sugar April sellers ..	26/6

LINSEED.

	London, April. 8.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers ..	£ 19 1/8
Tone.—Poor demand—Prices lower.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
April/Value ..	£ 36/3
May/Aug Done buyers ..	£ 36/3

RUBBER.

	London, April. 8.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June	11 1/2
Tone	
Plantation First Latex Crepe.	12 5/8
Tone:—Inactive.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 8, 1924.

Cotton	16379 Bales
Wheat	5530 Cwts
Linseed	6947 „
Rape etc., ...	2800 „
Gingellyseed	Nil „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	406 „
Castorseed	6371 „
Rice	5317 „
Myrabollams	8672 „
Cottonseed	8738 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	42 „
Juwar	18 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	52 „
Coal	343 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 9,

	Rs. A. P
Khadi	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1 7 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Diamond Chula per lb	1 6 0
Salita :—	
Pebancy per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 2 0
Phoenix per piece	7 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	7 2 0
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piecce	
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 10 0
Black Check	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, Apl. 9.

The market to-day opened with a slightly better tone all round. Old crop quoted sh. 28 and 27/9 for March and April shipments respectively. Ready prices also showed a rise of 2 annas per cwt. But as anticipated by us elsewhere, the market has seen a downward tendency since afternoon. Old crop prices declining by 4d. per cwt. and New Crop has also witnessed a fall of 2d. per cwt. The market has recorded a quiet tone with very little business doing. Buyers have withdrawn. Spot purchase demand continues on a fairly good scale, to-day's offtake for local consumptions being 3600 bags. S.S. Begum has arrived.

Java reports a little easier market.

The following are the evening quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine white Java Sugar Ready. Rs. 26 per cwt.

Fine white Java shipment March sh. 27/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine white Java shipment April sh. 27/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine white Java shipment June/July sh. 25/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine white Java shipment July/Sept. sh. 24 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 25/8 to Rs. 25/12 per cwt.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

BOMBAY, Apl. 9.

Quotations are.—

Epsom Salt,—Rs. 4-4-0 (Active)
Aniline Salt,—Rs. 0-11-0 (Quiet)
Caustic-Soda,—Rs. 22-8-0 (Steady)
Brown Sugar Lead,—Rs. 39-0-0 (Dull)
Hydrosulphide,—Rs. 1-4-0 (Quiet)
Sodium Sulphide,—Rs. 13-12-0 (Small demand)
Bleaching Powder,—Rs. 13-4-0 (Steady)
Magnesium Chloride,—Rs. 3-12-0 (Firm)
Zinc Chloride,—Rs. 24-8-0 (Firm)
Sulphate Alumina,—Rs. 9-8-0
Copper Sulphate,—Rs. 24-8-0
Bichromate Potash,—Rs. 43-0-0
Bichromate Soda,—Rs. 37-0-0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.790 in
Temperature of air	84.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.8 „
Dew point	73.2 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	70.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7 „
Minimum	77.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE, WSW,WS,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight mile	12.7

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
	Apr.	h. m.	ft, in.	Apr.	h. m	ft. in	
Sat.	8	9 10	9		20 26		
		12 34	19	10	8 24	5	
M.	10	2 17	17 71		20 36	9	
		14 44	19 11	11	8 58	8	
W.	11	2 4	18 1		21 15	1	
		14 45	20 10	12	9 42	1	
Th.	12	2 31	8 8		22 20	15	
		15 25	2	13	10 46	11	
F.	13	3 5	19 1		1 56	76	
		16 18	21 5	14	18 19	83	
S.	14	3 50	18 10			3	
		17 34		16	56	88	
Tu.	15	7 37	24 5	15	2 10	19 11	
		20 20	26 2		13 54	18 8	

PITY THE VICTORIAWALLA

LETTER TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The following letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay by Mr. Jhabwalla, president of the Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union:—

It has been under contemplation to remove all the existing Stables for the horses to some distant places such as Dadar in the interest of the public health, in view of the supposed consideration of nuisance caused by the existence of the stables in the heart of Bombay. This scheme if approved and acted upon, will no doubt give a death blow to the poor Victoria owners, whose lot as it stands at present is the hardest. Their grievances are many and if before they are redressed more are added to their list, there will be great discontent among them.

It is a pity that such an idea should prevail among some of the members of the public to the detriment of Victoria Owners in spite of the fact that even the Government House and the big and spacious Bungalows at Malabar Hill are not without stables for their own horses. The services rendered to the public by Victoria Owners and their usefulness at any hour of the day or night at a moment's notice may more be imagined than described. During the period of the War and the flood in Bombay the Victoria Owners have ever been ready to serve the public at any time of the day or night without having the least consideration for themselves or their own horses. To remove their stables to distant places like Dadar or beyond Dadar while their business lies mainly between Fort and Byculla will cause material hardship to their already hard lot existing at present. Will no consideration be given to their contribution in payment of wheel taxes which amount to 2½ lakhs? The public will doubtless admit that the main business of Victoria Owners lies in Fort and places as far as Byculla and to give an empty run to horses from Dadar to Fort and vice versa to start or return from their business is in others words, to make the horses unfit before their services are utilized in actual business run in the City. There are altogether nearly 25 stables located at different places in the town with a large number of carriages in each of them. If all of them are compulsorily removed to distant places in every likelihood the traffic will be greatly impeded with and the public will be greatly harassed. Will you then kindly give this matter your consideration before any decision is arrived at so as to prevent any hardship contemplated against the interest of victoria owners.

I have full confidence you will give a sympathetic consideration to this matter and help to nip the discontent in the bud.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey: Ajmere vs. Y.M.C.A. at 5-30 (Bombay Gymkhana).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, April 11.

S.S "Macedonia" with English mails from London due to arrive 8 a.m.

Meeting of Catholic Students of Bombay re. Father Blatter's recall, St. Teresa's School, Hall, Girgaum, 5-59 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 12.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 26m; Sunset 6h 55m
Apl 11 (Fri) Sunrise 6h, 25m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 56m
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h. 56m
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56

"FIRST AID" LECTURE AT TARDEO.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Capt. V. M. Kaikini will deliver a lantern lecture on "First Aid" on Friday the 11th April, 1924, at Dorabji's chawl (Tardeo) at 8-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building Hornby Road, Fort.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The 4th Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Gokhale Education Society's D.G.T. High School Hall, at Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Catholic students of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay), at the St. Teresa's School Hall Girgaum, to-morrow. (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. to make a representation to the authorities of the Society of Jesus in the matter of Father Blatter's recall to Rome. All Catholic students are earnestly requested to attend.

MASJID-I-ARAB FUND.

The following donations have been received towards the above Fund:—

Noor Mohomed Lal Mod, Trustee Musjid Arab Rs. 50, Mohomed Khan Saheb Rs. 2, Kashmir Khan Rs. 5, Hafiz Bhulai Saheb Rs. 100, Noor Mod. Lal Mod., Trustee Musjid Arab Rs. 50, Khadija Vali Mod. Rs. 20, Haji Mod. Yoosuf Jhily Rs. 10, Noorai Duriwalla Rs. 1, Jahangir Haji Rs. 10, Damir Mukadam Rs. 10, Vazir Khalifa Rs. 1, Ismail Musa Milkman Rs. 10, Abdur Raheman Master Rs. 50, Akber Seth Nadir Rs. 20, Shah Saheb Rs. 1, Hasibullah Seth Rs. 25 Hakridi Bazaz Re. 1, Lal Mohomed Seth Rs. 10, Ilahi Bux Rs. 1, Gulam Nabi Rs. 60, Kulsoom Vazir Rs. 10, Abdus Sattar Rs. 10, Abdur Razak Watchmaker Rs. 5, Abdul Latif Khan, Kasum Khan Rs. 5, Bhojam Mukadam Rs. 2, Abdul Gafoor Master Rs. 2, Abdul Gani Rs. 5, Ramzan Saheb Re. 1, Musaliyan-i-Musjid-i-Arab As. 12 Mohomed Umar Rs. 10, Mohomed Usman Rs. 1, Hasan Illahi Rs. 10, Abdus Samad Gulam Abbas Rs. 1, Suleman Seth Pdan Rs. 1, Abdur Rahaman Bayan Khan Mod. Master Rs. 5, Abdur Raheman Gulam Husain As. 8, Shaikh Ali Shaikh Ismail Rs. 5, Shahaddin Re. 1, Babullah Saheb Re. 1, Husain Lad Mod. Re.2, Mohomed Umar Ismail Re. 1, Bakai Baba Re. 1, Mohomed Yoosuf Re. 1, Munshi Ebadullah Rs. 3, Abdur Raheman Rs. 3, Babu Hakim Rs. 5, Abdur Raheman Ajar Mod. Rs. 2 Mod. Sabir Abdus Sattar Rs. 5, Mohomed Ismail Mukadam and Mohomed Baben Mukadam Rs. 100 Mohomed Syoob Contractor, Trustee Musjid Arab Rs. 400, Musroo Baba Rs. 10, Bakai Sardar Saheb Rs. 5, Hafiz Baker Nabina Re. 1, Sundries Rs. 2-4, Total Rs. 1082-8.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

REVIVAL AT SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 8.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Seva Mandal, Surat, on the 6th inst., at the Nagindhand Hall for discussing the ways in which Indian Arts and Crafts could be more systematically encouraged, and developed. Mr. Nanalal Kavi presided. A resolution requesting all public institutions, associations and memorial committees to encourage Indian arts and crafts and expressing the opinion that the mural decorations and furnishing at New Delhi should be entrusted to Indian artists and craftsmen, and deploring the action of the Committee responsible for placing an order for the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji abroad was passed unanimously. Mr. K. H. Vakil while speaking on the resolution remarked that the history and conditions of Surat and the inclinations of its citizens were factors that could revive the city as an artistic centre of Gujarat, if not of the Presidency. Surat could once more become the artistic centre of Gujarat if its arts and crafts that still maintain their reputation could be more actively and systematically encouraged. The Seva Mandal of Surat did well in attracting the artists and the craftsmen towards social work, towards a realisation of their common responsibilities. For, there cannot be a greater aim before sociology.

Every profession must be viewed at and controlled as a social service. He requested those who could influence the Municipality to re-open the Museum that was formerly organised in the small building at the "Lines" end of the Victoria Park. And, he requested the traders and the merchants to co-operate in the work of re-organising the museum and in taking up the improvement of the social conditions of the craftsmen. Speaking about the mural decorations at New Delhi he could, he said, understand the attitude of the Government, but not their arguments. There were no arguments on their side. The case of the Bombay School was incontrovertible. As regards the action of the Committee responsible for the Dadabhai Statue he could not condemn it too strongly. The scandal was a disgrace and an insult to the awakening national consciousness. It was a damaging blow aimed without justification at the self-respect of the Indian artists.

CONTRACT FOR PIPES.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the cost, for creating a mandap for the recently held C. Ward Bye-election amounted to Rs. 1,052-8 was recorded.

The Committee also considered a tender for Rs. 3,07,034-7-10 for the construction of a primary school building at Delisle Road.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether the Commissioner had consulted an outside expert about these tenders, as he thought the estimates were too high. He quoted an instance where some particular structure cost them about Rs. 1,500 whereas it ought not to have cost more than Rs. 500.

The Commissioner said the estimates were passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Tairsee said, his point was whether they had taken outside expert advice on their estimates, as it would have saved them a lot of money to have done so. He did not mind their paying an outsider for such services as it was cheaper in effect.

After some further discussion the estimates were sanctioned by the Committee.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner asking it to authorise him to enter into a contract with Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company for the work of clearing their goods for 1924, as they had done the work last year.

Mr. Tairsee wanted the Commissioner to go to a mucadum and get the work done by him cheaply.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was not a question of expert advice, and they need not go to this firm.

The Commissioner said last year they had spent Rs. 200 to 300 in advertising and they could not get anybody to do it cheaper, and so he did not want to spend any more this year on advertisements.

Mr. Tairsee could not agree to the giving of this contract to this firm, as he thought they should call a firm of mucadums and ask them to take up the work. He, however, did not want to move an amendment to that effect.

The Commissioner's proposal was agreed to.

CONTRACT FOR PIPES.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal to cancel the contract entered into with Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company for the supply of cast iron pipes and the question of forfeiture or otherwise of the securities deposited by the firm.

The letter stated that the Committee had given approval "to a contract being entered into by me with Messrs. Macbeth Brothers for certain Cast Iron Pipes at a total cost of £3,901 and to say that the Company in question, Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, to whom the orders of the Standing Committee were communicated on the 22nd of February 1924, by the Store-keeper replied to him in their letter dated 7th March 1924, to the effect that after communicating with their Principals they have been informed that there had been a rise in the price of the materials tendered for and that their contract should therefore be treated as cancelled. In this case, tenders were received on the 15th of November 1923. They took some time to tabulate and subsequently further delay was caused by enquiries which I found it necessary to make as to the possibility of utilising the French Pipes offered by Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company, which were the cheapest offered, for a certain proportion of the works involved. Finally proposals were submitted in my letter dated 30th of January 1924, and this was disposed of by the Standing Committee on 6th February. This however was not communicated officially to my office till the 18th of February when it was immediately passed on to the Storekeeper who informed the successful tenderers. I may note in this connection that when the Standing Committee accepts my proposals with reference to tenders in their entirety, it is ordinarily the custom to inform the departments concerned without waiting for the receipt of the formal Standing Committee Resolution. This was not done as it should have been done in this case and thereby 12 days were lost. It does not however appear probable that if the order had been communicated 12 days earlier the position would have been materially different. The case as between the Corporation and Messrs. Macbeth Brothers is that Messrs. Macbeth Brothers when tendering deposited securities and Promissory Notes of a face value of Rs. 4,000 (approximately equivalent to Rs. 3,000 at the current market value) and in submitting their tender signed a statement to the effect that they agreed that this sum should be absolutely forfeited by them if they withdrew their tender before the decision of the Standing Committee or if in the event of their tender being accepted they failed to execute a formal contract for the carrying out of the terms and conditions of the tender. Three months and seven days later they were informed by the Storekeeper that their contract had been accepted. They immediately wired to their Principals to place the order and were informed in reply that the contract could not be accepted at the rates previously quoted owing to a rise in the market. They claim that the time taken to accept their contract was unreasonably long and that they should not therefore be bound by their tender of the 15th November. It is a fact that the result of such tenders is normally communicated to the successful tenderer within five or six weeks of the date of tender, but there is no legal obligation to this effect and certain tenderers are in the habit of protecting themselves by declaring at the time by putting in their offers that they only hold good until a certain date. Messrs. Macbeth Bros. made no such stipulation in this case at the time of their tender. It will, I think, be necessary to cancel the contract and call for fresh tenders which may result in our having to pay an increased price for the goods required. I am satisfied that Messrs. Macbeth Brothers have dealt with us straightforwardly in so far as they have given us the earliest possible intimation of the difficulty that has arisen, but I am disposed to think that it will be proper to forfeit at least a portion of the securties deposited by them."

The Company had, however, suggested the following compromise in a letter dated April 2:—

"In continuation of our letter in which we advised that we were in further communication with our Principals, The Staveley Coal and Iron, Co., we have now received a cable this morning from our London Agents advising that they have personally interviewed the makers at the works, and the best they have been able to arrange is that the Staveley Coal and Iron Company agree to supply at half the difference between the prices ruling in November when our quotations were submitted, and to-day's rates. They will require 20 weeks for delivery and they ask us to cable them whether they should put the order in hand."

The Commissioner said he had put up the case before the Committee on account of the great difficulty they were faced with. They could forfeit the deposit, he said, if they wanted.

The Chairman: What is the usual time?

The Commissioner said the usual time was six weeks. He wanted to make use of the French pipes, hence the delay. He thought the Company was perfectly straightforward in the matter, but if they wished they could forfeit the deposit.

Mr. Arbuthnot said they must insist upon entering into a contract and if the Company did not agree then they should forfeit the deposit; they could then call for fresh tenders.

The Commissioner said if the contractors failed to sign a contract, the deposit could be forfeited.

The Chairman said there was unconscionable delay and they could not forfeit.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he did not agree with that view and they must not condone the act.

Mr. Arbuthnot said they must forfeit the deposit and call for fresh tenders; they would then have Rs. 3,000 or 4,000.

The Commissioner.—If they did that, by calling for fresh tenders they would lose more money.

Mr. Mehta asked whether it was not possible to get the whole thing performed at the risk of the Company.

Mr. Boman Behram said it was not possible, for the contract was not signed by the Company.

Mr. Mehta.—Signing a contract was mere formality.

Mr. Arbuthnot said if they did not sign the contract, they lost the deposit money.

Mr. Kanji said they must give them some kind of indulgence.

Mr. Arbuthnot said it was not a question of indulgence!

Mr. Boman Behram said it would be better to accept the compromise suggested by the agents.

Mr. Meyer Nissim thought that by accepting the compromise they would benefit more than by refusing it.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola said looking to the peculiar circumstances the Company should only charge the Corporation the actual price they would get from the manufacturers and nothing more.

Mr. Tairsee agreed with the Commissioner's conclusions. As soon as an offer was made to a party, the party had a right to accept it, and it was a contract whether it was signed or not. In this case the Corporation was at some fault, and there was some delay, but the party had never withdrawn the offer, though it had the option to do so. He thought if the manufacturers would bear half the loss, the Corporation would be willing to bear one-fourth along with Macbeth Brothers.

The Chairman.—The makers don't come in at all!

Mr. Tairsee said the agents were getting 5 per cent. commission. He thought it would be only right if they agreed to bear one-fourth of the loss, they bearing one-fourth and the makers one-half.

The Chairman said they should agree to the compromise suggested in the letter of the agents dated April 2.

Mr. Boman Behram moved accordingly.

Mr. Tairsee moved his amendment in the terms of his suggestion.

The original proposition was agreed to.

BOMBAY LABOUR ORGANISATION.

MAJOOR SABHA APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding.

After some preliminary business had been transacted Mr. H. P. Desai moved: Resolved that Majur Sabhas be organised in Bombay and that a Committee to be called the Majoor Sabha Mandal be appointed consisting of ten members, six of whom are to be elected from among the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and four out of the general public of Bombay to take all necessary steps for Majoor Sabha organisation, and that a sum of Rs. 100 be granted for initial expenses.

Mr. Desai said Labour in Bombay had suffered in the last mill strike owing to want of proper organisation, and a sound organisation was needed to strengthen its cause. They had already spent Rs. 6,000 to 7,000 on this sort of work, but that was not enough. What they really wanted was work on the lines of the Ahmedabad organisation, and he did not think there was any difficulty in their way towards that end, for in Bombay they had greater facilities, and greater number of workers. He wanted the men to be properly organised in order that they might not suffer in any strike in the future. If they could but grapple with the situation properly, he was sure much trouble could be avoided in future. He thought the cause of Labour should not suffer by an excess of association with a political body such as theirs and they should not fully associate with it. They should give assistance to those bodies which were already existing and working in the field. If they could get hold of some sound workers and if those workers were included in the Majoor Sabha Mandali, then they could have some good work done. He had some conversation with Mahatma Gandhi himself on the subject and the latter had told him that a group of very sturdy and robust workers was necessary, and for that purpose Mahatma had asked him whether Bombay had such workers as Anusuya Ben and Shankerlal Banker. There were about three lakhs of labourers in the city of Bombay, and if they could but sympathise with those people they would have that number of men interested in the work of the Congress who would wear khaddar and help their cause.

To this an amendment was moved by Mr P. G. Sahasrabudhe that the matter be referred to the Labour Committee for favour of report within one month.

Mr. Desai's proposition was then passed by a majority. A Committee was then duly appointed.

The Committee then resolved to make a loan of Rs. 9,000 to the All-India Congress Committee for work in connection with the boycotting of British Empire goods.

NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE CO., LTD

During the year ending 31st December, 1923 the company succeeded in securing 508 proposals for Insurance amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 6,36,000 of which 364 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,25,500, the annual premium thereon being Rs. 24,044-13. The Policies in force on 31st December amount to Rs. 6,19,000 the annual premium on them being Rs 36,628/1.

During the year a claim for Rs. 1,000/- only arose by the death of a policy-holder. After providing for the claim of Rs. 1,000 and writting off Rs. 1261/- on account of the balance of the preliminary expenses and furniture depreciation there remains a surplus of Rs. 4,499-812 and this now constitutes the Life Assurance Fund of the Company.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE BONUS COMMITTEE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LABOUR OFFICE AND MILL OWNERS' ASSN.

The Assistant Secretary, Bombay Mill Owners' Association, sends us the following correspondence that passed between the Director, Labour Office, Bombay and the Mill Owners' Association on the subject of the evidence tendered by the latter before the Bonus Enquiry Committee:—

I

The Director,
Labour Office,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to address you with reference to the evidence tendered by you in your official capacity as Director, Labour Office, before the Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry.

2. In this connection my Committee wish me to draw your attention to an entirely incorrect statement attributed to you in your oral evidence on Saturday last. In reply to a question by Sir. Meyer Nissim as to whether the bonus was a part of wages you are reported to have said that you "had explained in the statistical statement that it was so." In this connection I am directed to refer you to your own book "Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry."

In paragraph 12, on page 6, you write as follows:—

"The following table summarises the results obtained in the enquiry and shows the daily earnings in May 1921 of men, women and boys and children. These are exclusives of overtime pay and annual bonus, etc. The increase to be added on account of the annual bonus is estimated at 8.3 per cent."

In paragraph 14 you use these words:—

"The wages in this table include the monthly bonus but exclude (1) overtime pay, (2) annual bonus, (3) remuneration in the form of food or clothing below market prices, and (4) cheap housing which in some cases obtains."

3. In the face of this, my Committee desire me to ask you kindly to explain under what circumstances you came to make the statement attributed to you in your oral evidence and what steps if any, you have taken, or intend to take, to contradict the wrong impression which the reply attributed to you may have created in the minds of the public.

4. In the absence of an official copy of the written evidence tendered by you before the McLeod Committee, my Committee at this juncture do not desire to offer any detailed criticisms thereon; but from the statements published in the Press, it appears to them that the attitude taken was not the impartial one which they might have been led to expect from you in your capacity as Director of the Labour Office and from the announcements made in the first number of the Labour Gazette. Under these circumstances my Committee would be obliged if you would issue an official pronouncement explaining the general functions and policy of the Labour Office in order that the official relations between your office and the Association may be regulated accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd/) T. MALONEY.
Asst. Secretary.

II

From

G. Findlay Shirras, Esq., M.A., F.S.S., J.P.
Director,
Labour Office, Bombay.

To

The Assistant Secretary,
The Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 263/23 of the 11th March 1924, on the subject of the evidence before the Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.

2. Before the receipt of your letter under reference steps had been taken to correct the inaccurate press report and a copy of this letter is forwarded for the information of your Committee.

3. As desired by your Committee I have to forward herewith two memoranda* the written evidence placed before the Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry and (2) the press note issued in April 1921 outlining the functions of the Labour Office. It was not the intention of the Labour Office to pre-judge in any way the merits of the industrial dispute in question, and the inconvenience and annoyance which the incorrect press report produced to your Association are much regretted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. Findlay Shirras.
Director.

*Not printed.

Copy of a letter dated the 11th March 1924 from the Director, Labour Office, Old Custom House, Bombay, to the Press.

May I draw your attention to the fact that in your Monday's issue I have been misreported. The word 'not' has been missed out in answer to a query by Mr. Masani of the Bonus Enquiry Committee who asked whether in our statistics of wages in the cotton mill industry we include bonus. The answer which I gave to him was that we give in the statistical tables the average earnings per day only and do not include the annual bonus in these rates, but a reference to the bonus was given in the Report (paragraph 33). It was also stated that I gave evidence from the labourers' point of view. The Labour Office does not take sides. The question put was whether the labourers regarded it as deferred pay. I did not say in my view it was deferred pay nor do I think so.

(Sd.) x x x
Asst. in Charge.

III

The Director,
Labour Office,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1643, dated the 14th March 1924, and the enclosures mentioned therein.

2. My Committee note with pleasure that an early opportunity was taken by you to contradict the statement attributed to you in your oral evidence that "bonus was a part of wages" and are glad to learn that "you did not say that it was deferred pay nor did you think so." At the same time it is rather unfortunate that this view should only have been expressed after the proceedings of the McLeod Committee had terminated, inasmuch as my Committee are inclined to think such a view contradicts your written Memorandum, on page 2 of which it is stated "From the nature and scale of the bonus shown in this as well as in subsequent notices it will be seen that the bonus was paid by the mills for regular attendance." If bonus was paid for attendance then logically it follows that it formed a part of wages. On the 7th March it would appear from the Memorandum that an attempt was being made to prove that the bonus formed a part of the wages of the mill-hands, but on the 11th March you expressed an entirely opposite opinion.

3. Turning for a moment to the Press Communique issued in April 1921 on the Labour Office, my Committee entirely approve the statement on page 2 thereof, which is cited below:—

"It is not intended that it should arbitrarily intervene in all disputes between Capital and Labour, but it is felt that it will be an advantage to the parties concerned to have all the available facts bearing on economic conditions readily accessible and to have at the head of the new office a man to whom both the employers and employed can look for advice and information, and who can bring to bear on each question full knowledge and unbiassed judgment."

My Committee are strongly of opinion that neither full knowledge nor unbiassed judgment were brought to bear on the questions at issue in the recent dispute on the Memorandum submitted to the Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee, and furthermore consider that the larger part of the evidence given was entirely irrelevant to the enquiry.

4. It is very much regretted that the Director did not attend, nor does he appear to have read the evidence tendered on behalf of the Millowners' Association at the earlier meetings of the Enquiry Committee, for had he done so, it would hardly have been possible for him to have expressed the views set forth in the Memorandum. The very late submission of the Director's written evidence precluded the possibility of any reply being made to the statements contained therein, before the publication of the Enquiry Committee's Report but even at this late stage my Committee think it advisable to criticise some of the views expressed in the Memorandum.

5. On page 2 of the Memorandum it is stated that "From the nature and scale of the bonus shown in this as well as in subsequent notices, it will be seen that the bonus was paid by the mills for regular attendance." The Director in drawing such a conclusion can hardly be aware, though it has always clearly laid down, that the bonus was only payable to operatives on the muster roll upon a particular date. If an operative's name was not on the roll on that date, then no matter what his length of service, no bonus was due to him; and in no single instance was any bonus claimed by an operative whose name did not appear on the muster roll on the date mentioned on the bonus notice. Had the bonus been paid for regularity of attendance such claims could and would certainly have been made.

6. Then again on page 4 of your Memorandum you have stated "In the balance sheets of mills the bonus paid to the mill-hands is almost without exception shown under "wages" and income tax has not been charged to the companies on the amount of such bonus. The bonus to the higher paid staff was paid out of nett profits with the concurrence of the shareholders." My Committee consider that such a statement, and the inference which the Director evidently intended to be drawn that "because no income" tax was paid on the amount of the bonus paid to the operatives, therefore bonus must be treated as wages, should never have found a place in any evidence submitted by a responsible Government Officer. My Committee could very well understand such an argument being put forward by persons not familiar with business or the law of income Tax, but consider it regrettable that the Director is apparently unaware of the fact that a Company is not liable to income tax on the amount of the bonus whether shown under the head of wages or as a separate item in the Balance Sheet. The Income Tax due, if any, is in both instances recovered from the receipient of the bonus and not from the company. In the case of the operatives, income tax is not paid "because the individual income falls short of the minimum sum" liable to be assessed for taxation and not because the bonus is usually shown in the accounts under the heading of wages.

7. My Committee further consider that the remarks with reference to the profits figures for 1923 are most unwarranted, and wish to repudiate with indignation the scarcely veiled insinuation that the figures were specially prepared to prove that the industry was in a bad way. My Committee are aware that you have definitely stated that it was not your intention to cast any reflection upon the figures submitted by the Association, but at the same time it is not clear what other purpose your observations were intended to convey, and similarly they take exception to the figures of reserves and other funds quoted in the Memorandum, inasmuch as such information was absolutely irrelevant to the enquiry, and the figures based as they apparently were upon newspaper statistics and from a small number of mills do not give a true indication of the prosperity of the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry as a whole.

8. In conclusion my Committee would be pleased to receive an assurance that any future statements made by the Director of the Labour Office in his official capacity, will be confined to statements of facts, free from the slightest trace of partiality.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) T. MALONEY.
Asst. Secretary.

HORNIMAN DEPORTATION

PUBLIC PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against Mr. Horniman's Deportation when Mr. J. B. Petit will preside.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

A NOVEL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting held at the office of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay branch, the Bombay Pioneer Co-operative Thrift Society was inaugurated, Prof. H. L. Kaji presiding. It is a new type of Co-operative Society, so far as this Presidency is concerned. The chief idea underlying it is to make monthly deposits of Rs. 5/- or 10/- compulsory for the members. The subscriptions thus collected would be invested in such a way as to ensure the maximum amount of safety with a very fair rate of interest (6 per cent. per annum.) The amount standing in the name of a member will not be paid back to him till he retires from active service or profession. In the event of his death, the amount due to him will be paid to his nominee in the books of the Society.

It is hoped that the lower middle classes will find such a society to be a very useful supplementary institution to insurance companies and will take advantage of the facilities which the Bombay Pioneer Thrift Society affords.

Information regarding this Society can be obtained on application from the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch, Topiwala Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 14th week of the current year the total mortality 807 was 86 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 33.84. These ngures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1923 when the mortality was 915 and death-rate 38.99, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,091 and death-rate 51.19.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 300 as against 1 and 340 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 157 were among infants under one year of age 31 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 124 attacks and 67 deaths.

Plague caused 38 attacks and 34 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 343 as against 356 for the 14th week of 1923 and 375 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

SECOND ROUND.

K. S. L. I. ..... 3 goals.
(Williams 2, Rees 1.)
MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

K. S. L. I.:—Tunnicliff; Pte. Pattock and Pte. Ashley; Pte. Harris, Sgt. Jarvis and Sgt. White, Lt. Rees, Lt. Braybrook, Lt. Carter, Pte Williams and Pte. Wesley.

MEDICALS:—Gore; Faria and Figueredo; Noronha, Raffi and Joseph; D'Avoine, Bhagwat, Sheikh, Hayter and Saldanha.

Referees: Messrs. Cockshott and Thornback.

In the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament, the Grant Medical College met the King's Shropshire Light Infantry from Poona on Wednesday evening and lost by three goals to one. There were several changes in the Medical team. Figueredo and Andrews in the half line were replaced by Noronha and Joseph which substitution was a wise move. Their usual centre-forward Karl was excluded and Shaikh who filled the vacancy was much below expectations although he was responsible for the only goal of the day. The Shrops have Lieut. Carter back again, Sgt. Jarvis and Pte. Ashley both played a sound game in the defensive ranks.

The Medical attack was not very dangerous as the only bit of understanding they exhibited existed between Sheikh and Bhagwat, the latter though playing a pretty dodging game, was much too selfish for attack to be effective. In seven minutes from the start Lt. Rees scored the first goal for the K. S. L. I. and for the remaining period the attack was equally shared. The Medical backs overfed their left wing and the right extreme was "offside" several times. Ashley at left back successfully tackled the Medicoes but his forwards who had more command over the ball were time and again repelled by Raffi and Noronha. The military side led by a goal at half time. The Colleageans grew aggressive on resumption and after several efforts scored the equaliser through Sheikh. Bhagwat having paved the way. The Medicoes followed up with another attack but Ashley cleared. The Shrops then got away and play was confined to the Medical area. Williams was responsible for the winning goal which came twelve minutes before the finish and another series of attacks gave the K. S. L. I. their third goal through the same player three minutes before the final whistle.

TO-DAY AT 5-30

Ajmere vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).
Referees: Messrs. James and Nagporewalla.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the second round of the Elton Hockey Tournament the Jacob Circle United (last year's finalists) beat Byculla "Buns" by 6 goals to nil on Wednesday evening.

The superiority of the former team was evident from the very start of the game when United forwards took charge of the attack and Fdmo, their right inner, opened the score with an easy shot. The latter team were better at midfield work, but when they got in the circle they became powerless and several good opportunities of scoring were lost; after every 3 or 4 minutes there were shots at the goal, but Leach, their goal-keeper, saved many good shots, and after the final whistle no less the head in no way disgraced. Francis, their left inner, played well for his side and made several attempts to reduce the opponents lead, but he dodged too much and hung on too long to the ball, on the occasions he really missed an open goal through his over-anxiousness. For the United Parsee Sporting Club, Dodson 2, and Loveday 1.

Teams were:—

Jacob Circle:—R. de l'Orome; P. D'Souza Bajross; F. Furtado, A. Loveday, Marques, Dodson, Dowlings, Edwards, Fdmo and V. Furtado.

Byculla "Buns":—Leach; Fox, McLean, Reogeo, Algar, F. Thurlow; Moore, Francis, Aaron, A. Thurlow, Kane.

To-day's game (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Cooperage Ground:—

B. L. S. "A" vs. The Boys' Gymkhana.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ECHO OF QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR COLLISION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, criminal case involving yesterday of Mr. Harry Mody Desai, manager of Kala & Co., in the case relating to the collision between two cars on Queen's Road on March 29th. The witness deposed that he was with some friends at the Cricket Association. They started about 6 p.m. in a Ford car and he left the place soon after in a taxi and came up to the Tramway car and Sandhurst and picked up to take them in. They, however, proceeded in the quarry. When he was on the Queen's Road opposite the Cross Lower he noticed a car coming from behind and when abreast of him he saw Mr. Mehroll in the car. He saw Hassan Abdul Khan, driver of the taxi, accused in the case, coming from the opposite direction. On hearing a crash he stopped his car, got down and saw his taxi and two ladies identified on the accused. He remarked that one of the ladies who, he later learnt, were Misses Brown. He described the position of the cars as they stood after the impact. Sergeant Watson then came up on the scene and took account of the accident. The witness was then shown a plan which, he said, correctly represented the details of the scene of occurrence. The case has been postponed to the 22nd for further hearing.

Mr. Jayne appeared for Mr. W. A. Landolf and Mr. Balmond Desai appeared for the accused.

HIS FOURTEENTH CONVICTION.

Sergt. Forester, placed before Mr. Thakkar at the Mazagaon Police Court, Goolam Mohamed for the theft of a coat containing Rs. 2-8-0.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor who conducted the case for the prosecution said that on the 3rd April one Purshouam Ghunbarlal, a water carrier had left his coat on the road side and was giving water to a passerby, when the accused picked up his coat and ran away. The complainant raised shouts of "thief," "thief," when Goolam was arrested with the coat in his possession. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the charge was a false one. He also denied having any previous convictions. The Police on making further enquiries found out that the accused had as many as thirteen previous convictions and on the evidence the Magistrate convicted Goolam to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and also to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default further six months.

A BOY AND A GIRL MISSING.

A case of a boy aged 5 and a girl aged 6 missing from their home comes from Khoja Street, Nal Bazar. The boy and the girl were last seen on Tuesday the 1st inst. at about 4 p.m. The boy, Hamidmia Abdul Razak wears a white shirt and a snuff coloured cap while the girl, Jainabai Rap Mahomed has a green 'ezar' and white 'pairan' with a pink kerchief on her head. The mothers of the children are poor and any person giving information to the police or the motherrs to enable to trace the children will do an act of charity.

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AGAINST

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924

SURRENDER TO DELHI.

We commented yesterday on Reuter's cable about the results of the deliberation of the Cabinet Committee on Indian affairs. The cable made it clear that those anticipating that the deliberations of the Committee would result in dramatic action in any particular direction were doomed to disappointment and that there was no disposition in Whitehall, at present, to reject the advice of the Delhi authorities. Our London correspondent's statement that the attempts of the Labour Cabinet to solve the Indian problem are thwarted by the reactionaries in Delhi and the India Office confirms Reuter's anticipations. Delhi has, in fact, conquered Whitehall and the allies of the former in Parliament are determined to miss no opportunity of reminding the Labour Government that, in the present Parliamentary situation, it dare not, even if it were so inclined, let the new spirit, which it is supposed to represent, express itself in its relationship with the people of India. Lord Curzon in the Lords and Sir Henry Craik in the Commons sought to make out that the Government of India Act did not permit the appointment of a Royal Commission before the expiry of ten years. But having failed in this attempt to misrepresent the intention of the legislation, Sir Henry Craik has succeeded in extracting the statement from the Under-Secretary of State for India that "in accordance with the procedure in the past, which was accepted by Government, no modification affecting the constitution of the Government of India established under the Act of 1919 would be proposed by any Government without due notice being given in the House of Commons." The statement is superfluous, but that it should have considered necessary to make it in Parliament shows how strong are the forces against submission to India's demand.

Mr. Hope Simpson pointed out, with reference to Sir Henry Craik's enquiry, that "during the discussion on the Government of India Act in the Committee, Mr. Montague had said that this section—the section referring to the appointment of a Statutory Commission—would not tie the hands of Parliament in any way and a Commission might issue at any time." The Indian people are not longing for a Royal Commission nor will they be in any way satisfied if one is appointed, but it will not be without interest to recall the remarks made by two Labour friends of India, now members of the Labour Government, with reference to this section. Mr. Ben Spoor, moving an amendment, of which the effect was that the setting up of the Statutory Commission should not necessarily be deferred for a period of ten years, said: "It is in every way likely that within a comparatively short space of time there will be changes in India which will necessitate a revision of the scheme as it is now proposed. It may be that in two, five or seven years a situation may arise in India which will demand action, and it is unwise to put anything in this Bill which will prevent the free action of Parliament." Mr. Montagu, then Secretary of State, in reply declared: "If there is a remarkable and unforeseen development in Indian conditions in the short space of ten years—because ten years is a very short time—my hon. friend is quite wrong: it does not tie the hands of Parliament in any way whatever. There can always be a Commission appointed in the interim."

But more important than these declarations was the following remarkably anticipatory statement by Col. Wedgwood:

> "The whole necessity of the amendment arises from the fact that the Labour Party may be in power in this country in four years' time. We wish to make our position quite clear. If that should be so, we hope we shall not regard ourselves as bound by this sub-section.
>
> "We wish to protest now that when, and if, we propose to send out a Commission to India to inquire into the working of the Act some five years from now, it will not be a sufficient reply to say that we have said we have already agreed to an Act which says that the Commission shall not be sent for ten years."

Now, not only is the Labour Party in power, as Col. Wedgwood foretold, but Col. Wedgwood himself is a member of the Cabinet and of the Committee of the latter appointed to deal with the Indian problem. How has this Committee, of which Col. Wedgwood is a member, dealt with this problem? Not only has it not proposed even sending out a Commission, which would certainly not satisfy India,—not to speak of accepting the most reasonable proposal for a Round Table Conference,—but it has completely surrendered its judgment to the Delhi Diehards.

WANTED INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

Every fresh report which comes from non-official sources in Cawnpore goes to show that the official version of the tragedy which took place there on Friday last is a distortion of the truth. We publish to-day a communication from Mr. Avasthi who was one of the eye-witnesses of the tragedy, and who says that the mill-workers were most peaceful in their behaviour till the police sowars suddenly charged, at them and mercilessly beat them. The allegations in the official report that they had stoned the police and damaged the mill before they were violently ejected from the mill compound is declared by Mr. Avasthi to be quite untrue. He also says that he did not hear of any warning given by the police before firing.

Even graver allegations than these are made by Mr. Avasthi when he says that though after the firing of the first volley the men ceased throwing brickbats and began to run for their lives, the police continued to fire volley after volley on these running men. Further, Mr. Avasthi says that the police did not render sufficient help to the wounded and left the place precipitately. But for the Congress volunteers, who picked up as many as 14 wounded persons and sent them to the hospital, some of these latter might have expired or suffered untold agonies till the next morning. Did the police think, like Dyer, that it was no part of their duty to attend to the victims of the firing? If the police are really guilty of the callousness ascribed to them, their conduct calls for the severest notice at the hands of the local Government, for it is the reputation of the latter that the police have besmirched in this scandalous manner. Will Sir William Marris, who is so touchy about the prestige of his Government and especially the Police Department, take steps to institute an independent and searching inquiry into the conduct of the police from the beginning to the end of the deplorable affair? The public strongly suspect that the official statement has been worded with the view of screening the alleged excesses of the police and they will not rest content till the truth and the whole truth is exposed to light.

SANITY AT LAST.

Lord Meston's advice as regards the rectification of the Indian currency and exchange comes not a day too early. The Government of India have been banking upon an uncertain exchange in their last budget, which is made to show a surplus because of an estimated gain on exchange in remittances. But the temptation thus created to shelve currency reform will, if not resisted, lead the country to an endless and trackless forest of loss and confusion. Not only will Government be encouraged to remit vast sums from India at the moment when the Indian money market is most in need of such liquid resources—thus incidentally levying an unconscionable tax in the shape of an unpardonably high bank rate on the Indian business community—but they will also be induced more and more to be indifferent to the root evils of the Indian currency system, which are productive of so much immediate benefit to the Government in their foreign remittances. For what do Sir Basil and his confreres care for the welfare of the business community in India or the stability of prices, if only they can show a paltry little saving on their "Home" charges?

We have urged time and again in these columns that the Indian currency system needs to be radically reformed; and we welcome Lord Meston's pronouncement, not because Lord Meston quite suggests the full radical reform which alone can insure us against the blunders of the present Government, but because his high authority will perhaps attract attention which we have failed to arouse. The ex-Finance Minister of India was in his time known to be an honest gold standard man. The reported summary of his address cabled by our London correspondent, falls short of the ideal of gold standard. But perhaps that is not his lordship's fault. In any case, it cannot be too often or too strongly be impressed upon the Government of India that they will continue to be distrusted and opposed so long as they leave the slightest room for the suspicion that the Indian currency system is framed and used expressly and entirely for the benefit of British commercial interests. Will they take this advice of Lord Meston, himself once a member of the Government of India?

A PILLAR OF AUTOCRACY.

Just a year ago Mrs. Besant conducted through her journal, "New India," a tearing and raging campaign for the refusal of supplies to the Government of India because the Viceroy had certified the Salt Tax at the enhanced rate in the teeth of the opposition of the Assembly. "Grievances before Supplies" was Mrs. Besant's war-cry then. To-day, her journal is engaged in propping up autocracy and showering maledictions on those who, following her last year's advice, have refused supplies to Government till the grievances of the people are redressed. If the Government of Bengal serves with notices of dismissal 1200 of their lower subordinates, because the Council has refused to vote the demands of the various departments, it is the "Wreckers" who are to blame wholly. "New India" does not stop to reflect whether the Government could not effect the same retrenchment by dispensing with some of the highly-paid posts, such as those of Commissioners of Divisions and the like. Our contemporary blindly applauds the Government's action and tells the Swarajists: "You are served right." "Bengalis and Central Provincials," our contemporary observes, "suffer because they returned Wreckers under the mask of Swarajists, wolves in sheep's clothing." But it is a perversion of the truth to suggest that the Swarajists played a confidence trick on the electorates. Their programme of wrecking the Councils was published months before the elections and the whole world was aware of their intentions. So, if the electors returned them to the Councils with thumping majorities they did so with open eyes and because they fully endorsed their programme. In these circumstances, the hysterical advice of our contemporary to the constituencies "to call mass meetings and repudiate their misrepresentatives" will provoke only laughter. It is perhaps in the fitness of things that our contemporary, as a pillar of autocracy, should find nothing reprehensible but everything to commend in the action of Lord Lytton in trying to set one section of the Council against another.

Notes of the Day.

The Difference.

The postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit to South Africa has, according to Reuter's, created a sensation in London where it is surmised that it is due to the possibility that any function arranged in honour of the Prince might be turned to political account by one or other of the parties fighting the election. The Governor-General of South Africa has cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that it is considered by the Ministers of the Union that it would be more convenient for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales if his tour were deferred for the time being. And in conveying their expression of sincere regret for any inconvenience which may be occasioned by this unexpected course of events the Union Government say that the visit of His Royal Highness had been anticipated by the public of the Union with great pleasure, and that its postponement will be keenly felt throughout the country. The incident naturally recalls the ill-timed visit of His Royal Highness to India. As in South Africa, so in India the visit of the Prince of Wales was anticipated by the people with the greatest pleasure. As in South Africa, so in India the visit officially arranged synchronized with a period of acute internal political situation. Though the postponement of the visit to South Africa has created a sensation in London, the expediency of the decision has been recognised and appreciated. In the case of India the grounds for the postponement of the visit to a favourable occasion were much stronger. But the voice of the people was stifled by a bureaucracy which was determined to mislead the world about the political situation in the country—with the unfortunate results we know. The voice of the people in India was stifled because it was the voice of a people who had no control over the administration of their own country.

What the Sikhs Are Fighting For.

The statement which Sardar Mangal Singh, President of the Central Sikh League, has issued will, we hope, put a stop to the misrepresentation of the aims of the Akali movement in general and of the Jaito Satyagraha in particular. Regarding the latter Sardar Mangal Singh makes it quite clear that it has nothing to do with the agitation about the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha. The sole object of the Jathas proceeding to Jaito is the assertion of the right of the Sikhs to unrestricted religious worship. It follows, therefore, that if Lord Olivier and Prof. Richards have been stating in Parliament that Sikh "fanatics" are marching to Jaito with a view to secure the reinstatement of the deposed Nabha ruler, they have done so under a gross misapprehension, misled by officials in India. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the official world to prove the truth or otherwise of their allegations against the Akalis, by permitting the Jathas to proceed to the Gurdwaras at Jaito without any restriction. Such a step will at once demonstrate to the world whether the Akalis have any other object than the resumption of the Akhand Path there. Surely, the risks involved in testing the intentions of the Akalis—who are all unarmed, save for the symbols of their religion—will not be greater than that of allowing the present ferment in the Sikh community to continue as a result of the unjust suspicions regarding the bona-fides of the Akali movement.

An Apt Pupil.

Prof. Richards has again shown himself to be an apt pupil of the Indian bureaucracy. He feels no hesitation in defending the competency of the judges who were called upon to sit in judgment on accused who were not produced before them and who had not been given any opportunity to defend themselves or even to know the exact nature of the charges against them. The Under-Secretary evidently proceeds on the assumption that whatever the Indian bureaucracy does must be right and proper. Prof. Richards has not himself set his eyes on the "judgments" of these judges, but it is enough for him that they are appointed by the Government of Bengal. He forgets the fact that the Viceroy had definitely promised that the cases of the prisoners would be referred to High Court Judges. Prof. Richards would be realising his own responsibilities better if he were to try to understand the point of view of the Indian people also and not rest content with knowing the official point of view alone. If he knew the popular point of view he would not be so ready to resent the resentment of Indians at the manner in which the cases of the political detenus have been dealt with. One would like Prof. Richards to address himself the question whether any British Judges would be willing to condemn political prisoners who have not been regularly placed on their trial.

Legislative Council Rules.

Are the rules of the Legislative Councils in this country to be interpreted according to the exigencies of the situation in each province or the fancy of the President, or is there to be any uniformity of interpretation regarding them? In the Bombay and Bengal Councils motions urging the introduction of full responsible Government in the province were disallowed by the Governors on the ground that they related to a subject which was not the concern of the local Council. But in the Central Provinces and Assam Councils resolutions to identical effect have been allowed to be moved and carried without any veto from the Governor. Which is the right interpretation to be put upon the rule? It will be noticed that the Governor of Assam, in his speech proroguing the Council, has promised that the decision of the Council that full responsible government should at once be introduced in Assam, "would shortly be forwarded to the Government of India who with the Secretary of State were considering the question." If the Assam Legislative Council is within its rights in making a recommendation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of its own reconstitution, so should the Bombay and Bengal Councils also be. Was it constitutional on the part of the Governors of these provinces to prevent the Councils from making a recommendation on the same subject? Have not these Councils been deprived of a valuable opportunity for bringing their views to the notice of the Government when the latter are anxious to ascertain such views?

Shrimati Parvati Devi.

If there is any sense of chivalry left in official quarters in the United Provinces, the Government should not delay by a moment the release of Shrimati Parvati Devi, who is suffering rigorous imprisonment for a so-called seditious speech. Last week the local Legislative Council by an overwhelming majority demanded her release forthwith. Are the Government going to respect the popular wishes or are they determined to defy public opinion in this matter too, as they have done in so many other directions? The telegram from Dr. Satyapal, which we publish to-day, regarding the treatment of the lady in the Farrukhabad jail is one calculated to send a blush of shame to every face which is the least sensitive to public decencies. We do not think any civilised Government would treat its women political prisoners as some of the provincial governments are doing in this country.

New Newspapers.

We hear from Allahabad that three new weekly newspapers are shortly to be published in that city, entitled the "Tilakite", the "Tilak Samachar", and the "Tilak Akhbar", in English, Hindi and Urdu respectively. They are all to be under the editorship of Sjt. A. P. Ghazipori, a stanneh disciple of Lakamanya Tilak, and their object is "to preach the life-long principles of Lokman Tilak and the Tilak party programme for the attainment of Swaraj without any further delay. The contributors, from the list which has been sent to us, seem to be largely of the Liberal persuasion. We wish good fortune to the venture.

Prof. Gidvani.

Mr. K. M. Panikker writes from Amritsar:

"I should like once again to draw your kind attention to the case of Professor Gidvani who is now illegally undergoing imprisonment in Nabha jail. Mr. Gidvani is locked up without even the formality of a trial and is treated like an ordinary convict. There is an impression abroad that Mr. Gidvani is now undergoing the punishment awarded to him by the Nabha Court when he entered the State along with Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru and Mr. Santanam which was only suspended on the understanding that they did not re-enter Nabha. I understand that no such condition was made by the authorities or accepted by Pandit Jawahir Lal and others. The order suspending the punishment was under section 407 of the Criminal Procedure Code and made no conditions. Another executive order, it would seem, was passed asking them not to return without permission. The order suspending the sentence was not conditional and hence it is quite clear that Mr. Gidvani cannot be again imprisoned under the old sentence. It is a matter of first class importance that a Congress worker of such standing as Professor Gidvani should be treated in this manner by the Nabha Administrator. I hope you will take up the matter and comment editorially on the primitive methods of the Nabha Administrator and the share of the Government of India in conniving at this."

The Nabha Administrator seems to have a positive genius for making martyrs needlessly, and the Government of India for conniving at the foolishness of men who do more harm to its prestige than any Indian ever dreamt of doing.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is rumoured that Government contemplate giving a further extension of one year to Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, prior to his retirement. Mr. Oliveira was due to retire last year, but for reasons not disclosed to the public he was given an extension for a year. This step gave rise to a rumour that the extension was given with a view to bring some European incumbent in the meantime. Fortunately, the fear in the public mind proved to be baseless, but the report that Mr. Oliveira is to be given a further extension of a year again revives the rumour that by so doing Government want to keep the place warm for a non-Indian. I hope this is not the case and Mr. Oliveira will retire at the end of his extension, which, I understand, expires in a month or two, and that Mr. Khairaz, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate, will receive his due promotion. By giving a further extension to Mr. Oliveira, Government would be not only depriving the other magistrates of their right of legitimate promotions but also would once again give currency to the old rumour that the place of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is to be reserved for a non-Indian. I am, however, not inclined to credit this rumour in view of the glowing compliment paid to the magistracy recently by the Home Member in the Bombay Legislative Council during the discussion of the resolution for the increase of the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates. I hope Government have no desire to retard unduly the promotion of the magistrates and that they will permit Mr. Oliveira to retire at the end of his extended term. One would have no objection to extension of service in exceptional cases, but repeated extensions are unfair to officers of lower grades."

EVOLUTION OF ISLAM AND THE TURK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I appeal to your impartiality to give publicity to the following views which at one of the gravest moments of the world's History, try to explain the real significance of the Angora Decision on the Khalifate? Mr. Ameer Ali's present opinion appears to me as being in contradiction with the conclusions of his standard work. "*The Spirit of Islam*," in which he explained why the School of Freedom of Thought and Action was defeated in the 8th century of the Hegira; by the Reactionaries among the theologians of the Muslim world. Mr. Ameer Ali, himself considered as a Muta'zilite, made, in his book, the most powerful appeal to the progressive forces of Islam, to reconsider the position and to return to the original teaching of the Prophet, whose views are thoroughly in conformity with the principles of Modern Political Science and Modern Knowledge. As a Student of Eastern History and Eastern Thought for twenty years, I am surprised to see a great and modern Muslim scholar, like Mr. Ameer Ali, advocating now a dogmatic interpretation of the Khalifate Problem, instead of asking simply for a new examination and a new discussion before he pronounces his verdict. For freedom of examination and discussion should be the fundamental principle of Islam in political and social questions.

The Turkish standpoint as to the Khalifate Problem is nothing more than a new proposal which should be discussed and should serve as an impetus to the revival of Mussulman thought. The downfall of the Turkish Imperial Family is nothing more than a historical and political incident which, instead of exciting blind prejudices and passions, should induce the Muslim world to *reconsider calmly the fundaments of Islam*, and to put away any theological bias based on preconceived judgments.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who organized and directed the greatest movement which ever succeeded in the East since the partition of Muslim territories among Western Powers, should have a fair hearing before you judge him from the point of view of the future of Islam. His opinion may have more weight than opinions of more or less shortsighted theologians who had opponents even in their day; who, moreover, knew nothing about the needs and sufferings of present day Islam, having, of course, died long ago. Sectarians who lived in past centuries cannot suppress the elementry right of every Muslim of examining afresh the fundaments of the essential interests of the living generation of Islam. For Islam, in its origins, was fundamentally and essentially the Religion of Human Freedom; Muslims are only bound to Allah, and they need no intermediary between the Almighty and themselves.

I consider the Turkish point of view as inspiring an attempt to *return to the original teachings of Muhammad*. The Quran tells us: "You who believe, you have to obey Allah, and those among you who command." One of the greatest scholars of the Sunni world, Mawerdi, defined the qualification of the Khalif by the following fundamental duties: the Khalif has to mobilise the Mussalmans for the defence of Islam; he has to protect the Holy Places of

(Continued on page 10.)

AFTER THE DEFEAT.

PREVENTION OF EVICTIONS.

SEEKING AID OF PRIVATE BILL.

LEAFIELD April 8.

When the House of Commons met this afternoon the Prime Minister announced the course which Government intend to adopt in view of the defeat last night of its Bill to prevent evictions. He stated that as under the rules of the House it was impossible to reintroduce the defeated Bill, Government would adopt the private Bill of Sir John Simon providing for the prevention of evictions which had already passed its second reading.

The Premier said that Government would amend and add to this Bill to make it more workable and would include in it a provision to prevent eviction of the unemployed which the Bill did not, at present, contain. It was such a provision which brought about the defeat of Government's Bill last night, but Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that all parties would co-operate to enable as satisfactorily as possible the measure based on Sir John. Simon's Bill to be passed into law.—B.O.W.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Simon's bill mentioned in an earlier message is almost identical with the Government's Evictions Bill except for the clause on which Government was defeated.—Reuter.

ASSISTANCE TO UNEMPLOYED.

GOVT. TO STICK TO THEIR PROPOSAL

LONDON, April 5.

Proceedings were dull when the House of Commons opened to-day, benches being sparsely occupied. There was no sign of yesterday's dramatic events until, replying to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald stated that the Government's Eviction Bill could not be reintroduced this session, but Government thought it would be possible satisfactorily to amend Liberal Mr. E. D. Simon's Bill which passed the second reading last night and the passage of which Government would facilitate after it was satisfactorily amended. Government had not abandoned their proposal to make assistance to the unemployed a public charge but the "public funds" would be local funds.—Reuter.

NO DUTIES ON SILK AND EMBROIDERY.

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons, to-day replying to questions Mr. Webb stated that Government had decided not to introduce legislation extending the duration of the provisions of Part two of the Safeguarding of Industries Act and providing for duties to meet cases of depreciated currencies which would accordingly lapse on August 10th (Liberal and Labour Cheers). Government had carefully considered the report of the committee recommending a duty of 33 1/3 per cent on lace embroidery and silk but did not propose to ask Parliament to impose duties. (Ministerial Cheers).—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN PRESS GALLERY

JOURNALIST DIES OF HEART FAILURE.

LONDON, April 8.

In the House of Commons the press gallery was the scene of a tragic incident to-night. Mr. James Drysdale, Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" was working in the writing room when he collapsed. Several medical members were speedily on the spot and found that he had died of heart failure.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN TURKESTAN.

INSURGENTS SUPPORTED BY PEOPLE.

LONDON, April 8.

Riga.—It is reported from Moscow that a fresh revolt has broken out in Turkestan. Old revolutionaries have been reinforced by well-armed forces including 25,000 well-organised cavalry, also artillery. Insurgents everywhere are supported by population. The Soviet Government is despatching considerable forces.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CHAMBER.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

LONDON, April 8.

Rome.—The New Chamber consists of the Government Party of 375 members against 160 representing eleven other parties. The Popular Party who now number 40 have lost 66 seats and the Democratic Socialists now numbering 25 have lost 57 seats.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF GERMAN CAPITAL.

INFLATION THE CAUSE.

MCKENNA COMMITTEE REPORT.

LONDON, April 8.

Paris.—The report of the McKenna Committee, enquiring into the flight of German Capital, estimates the value of German capital abroad at the end of last year at between five thousand seven hundred million and seven thousand eight hundred million gold marks making with half a milliard of foreign money held by Germany, a grand total of eight milliards. The report states the principal method of acquiring foreign capital was negotiation of paper marks abroad and declares that enquiries of principal German banks, assisted by chartered accountants, show that the Germans by this means made a net profit of from seven to eight milliards. The report enumerates other methods of export of capital like the sale of merchandise, securities, bullion and bills of exchange."

In order to stop the flight of capital the report recommends the abolition of the cause, namely definite cessation of inflation. It attributes the flight of capital principally to failure to balance the budget causing the capitalists to translate their money into foreign denominations and avoid loss through depreciation of their own currency. It declares that the flight has been accentuated by the attitude of the German people towards the payments Germany is called upon to make to her war creditors. The Commitee refers to the recommendation of the Dawes Committee for establishing German money on a stable foundation and thus facilitating the return of a large amount of German wealth abroad to ordinary commercial channels and proposes for the period of transition that the persons liable to penalties under the existing law should be pardoned and advantages offered to Germans to subscribe to loans in foreign currency.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF MOSCOW INTELLIGENTSIA.

PROFS & WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TREASON

LONDON, Apl. 9.

Moscow.—The trial concluded to-day at Kieff of a number of prominent local intelligentsia, mostly Social-Democrats, several professors and two women on a charge of treason. Four of the accused namely, Tchebakov, Yakoviev, Inovsky and Madame Vinogradoha were sentenced to death, six to ten years' imprisonment and one woman to seven and others to five years imprisonment.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST

LONDON, Apl. 9.

Paris.—Anticipating death sentences in the aforementioned trial M. Poincare has telegraphed to M. Chicherin declaring that French public opinion is gravely perturbed. The execution of the professors would cause great sorrow and be regarded as diminution of the world's intellectual patrimony. The French Government has asked the English and the Italian Governments to support the appeal.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S RETURNS.

LONDON, April 8.

Lloyd's returns show that the tonnage of 1,473,000 was being constructed in the United Kingdom in the past quarter, being an increase of 78,000 tons compared with the previous quarter and a decrease of 19,000 tons compared with twelve months ago. The total includes 101,000 tons on which work has been suspended. The tonnage launched in the past quarter was 361,000 compared with 114,000 tons of the previous quarter. The total tonnage being built abroad is 1,042,000 tons including 118,000 tons on which work has been suspended, Germany and Danzig heading list with 299,000 tons. The tonnage launched abroad was 188,000 tons.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULT.

LONDON, April 8.

The following is the result of the football match played in the League to-day:—Third Division (Northern Section):—Grimsby four Ashington nil.

FRONTIER COMMISSIONERSHIP.

LONDON. April 8.

It is understood that Sir John Maffey is not returning to the Chief Commissionership of the Frontier Province.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Mr. Walford Davies has been offered the Mastership of the King's music in succession to Mr. Parratt. It is noteworthy that Mr. Davies began his musical career as a choir boy in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.—Reuter.

The announcement of the forthcoming Royal visit to Ulster was made by the acting Premier, Mr. Pollock, in the Ulster Parliament intimating that the Duke and Duchess of York were visiting North Ireland in July.—Reuter.

E. A. FEDERATION.

PLACE OF INDIANS.

PROPOSAL TO APPOINT COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 8.

Sir Sidney Henn drawing the attention to the administration of the British East African territories moved a resolution urging the Colonial Secretary to despatch to East Africa this year a Special Commission to report on the practicability of co-ordinating the policy and services throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and advise on the programme of further economic development, especially cotton growing and railway construction.

The mover regarded this as the first necessary step in the direction of a federation and pointed out that no form of federation could be devised without the support of those intended to be benefited.

Major Ormsby-Gore in seconding declared that East Africa was the greatest potential source of an increased cotton crop in the world. He hoped that if more effective unity could be secured, the British Parliament would guarantee ten million sterling on the development of East Africa. He suggested that Sir Hugh Clifford should be invited to be at the head of the Commission and appealed especially for the development of Tanganyika to save it from becoming the cinderella of the Empire.

Sir J. Hope-Simpson proceeding referred to the part played by the Indian in the development of the Empire and how the Indian was feeling that he was being squeezed out and described the treatment of Indians in various parts of the Empire when Mr. Thomas interrupted and appealed to Sir J. Hope-Simpson not to pursue that aspect as the latter perfectly knew, in the present circumstances, that Mr. Thomas was unable to reply.

Sir J. Hope-Simpson continuing said that the Indian feared that if the policy applied to Tanganyika were extended there would be no opening for him.

Sir Robert Hamilton elaborated the arguments in favour of a separate administrative area for the Kenya Highlands.

Mr. Thomas accepting the motion emphasised Parliament's equal duty towards all coloured people and unfolded to the House the vastness of East Africa, its present resources and prospects of development. He said that he would establish an Advisory Committee which would report to the Minister who alone would be responsible. The Committee would be representative of all sections in the House and outside. He was also favourably disposed towards recommending the appointment of a Commission as proposed with wide terms of reference and stressed that the latter's enquiries must in no way be taken to reflect on the existing East African administrations. He entirely disfavoured Sir N. Hamilton's suggestion and said in the conclusion that East Africa ought very largely to develop on the lines already adopted in West Africa.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.—Reuter.

COLONIES' COMMITTEE

MEETING WITH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

LONDON, April 5.

A preliminary meeting between the Colonial Secretary and the Indian Colonies Committee was held at the Colonial Office this morning. The Indian deputation introduced by Lord Olivier included H. H. the Aga Khan and Sir Hope Simpson.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

ARREST UNDER FUGITIVE OFFENDERS' ACT.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Thomas David Lawson was charged at Bow-Street to-day with "cheating and forgery in respect of Rs. 2½ lakhs" within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. The sum involved is approximately 17 thousand sterling. A Detective-Inspector stated that he went to Lloyd's Bank this morning and told the defendant that he had a provisional warrant for his arrest under the Fugitive Offenders' Act for an offence in Bombay. Mr. Lawson said that he saw in the paper this morning for the first time that he was wanted and came straight there.

The defendant was remanded pending the arrival of depositions from India.—Reuter.

RECALCITRANT UNIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, April 8.

The shipbuilding unions have suspended the whole of their 1,200 members of three recalcitrant branches at Southampton. A balloting by the remaining members is proceeding.—Reuter.

Mr. Justice Eve has ordered a compulsory winding up of the Magadi Soda Company Limited.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE FIRING.

NO DAMAGE TO MILL.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED.

AN EYE-WITNESS' STATEMENT.

Mr. Manilal Avasthi wires from Cawnpore under date April 8:—

The official communique regarding the firing incident at the Cawnpore Cotton Mills published in your paper of April is wrong in many particulars and is grossly exaggerated. The workers' demand consisted of the payment of a bonus only and when that was refused they asked for the payment of their wages up to date. There was no question of the demand of payment of another months pay as compensation for their alleged dismissal as stated in the communique. It is equally wrong to say that the crowd began to grow more and more excited as the day wore on and broke the windows of the carding room. At about 6 p.m. when I reached the mills the crowd was quietly and peacefully squatting on the ground outside the office and no damage of any kind had been done to the mill property when Dr. Murari Lal and I reached there. There were not more than 1500 men inside the mill compound. On Dr. Murar Lal's presuasion more than 1000 men left the compound and only about 300 men remained inside who were being persuaded by Dr. Murai Lal and myself to leave the compound when the mounted police charged and ejected them beating them with canes and lathis. It is gross exaggeration to say that 4000 men remained inside the compound after 1000 of them had gone out as the total number of the mill employees does not to the best of my knowledge exceed 3000. The attitude of the crowd was not in any way threatening and no overt or covert action of violence has been ascribed to the crowd then present. There was no throwing of brick bats till all the men had been roughly ejected by the mounted police. The European employees of the mills and the police on foot were helping the Sowars in the forcible ejection of the workmen by kicking and caning them. It is alleged that the Superintendent of Police shouted out in a loud voice in Hindustani that unless stone throwing ceased the crowd would be fired on but I did not hear or notice any such warning being given. The alleged repetition of such a warning and taking permission from the City Magistrate before firing each volley is quite a news to me. After the first firing the throwing of brick bats ceased and men began to fly away. Still five more volleys were fired on poor men who were outside the mill compound and were flying for their lives. It is wrong to say that brick bats continued to be thrown after the first, second, third and even the fourth volley. The Police did not render sufficient help to the wounded. It helped the Congress volunteers in searching out for the dead and wounded for some time. The Congress volunteers searched and sent to the hospital no less than 14 wounded men after the police had gone. The total number of the dead is 4 as given in the communique but the number of the wounded is 44 received in the hospital and 6 received in Dr. Murarilal's dispensary. On the side of the police very few persons received slight injuries. It is very difficult at present to ascertain exactly the number of persons wounded as a large number of them are hiding for fear of prosecution by the police but in no case it is less than 100. All the men wounded who were admitted to the hospital have been prosecuted by the police. Several wayfarers and men living in the neighbourhood have also been wounded. It is significant to note that the District Magistrate though in station did not care to go to the scene of the occurrence. It is also noteworthy that all men dead and wounded were outside the mill compound and no damage was done to the mill property.

HELP TO THE SUFFERERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 8.

The Municipal Board have placed Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of the non-official committee for the relief of sufferers in firing at the Cotton Mills.

EXILED KING'S DEMANDS.

DESPATCH TO GREEK PEOPLE.

LONDON, April 8.

Bukharest.—In an impassioned despatch to the Greek people exiled King George demands to be restored to monarchy, declares that a violent suppression of the principles on which the State is founded impels him to protest against the iniquity committed against the nation and demands a free exercise of rights and duties of royalty laid down by constitution.—Reuter.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, April 9.

The strike in the Jamshedpur Tinplate Company's Works ended to-day. Majority of the strikers resumed work to-day. Some left for home soon after the strike and others are leaving their services and have taken their dues this morning. They have been paid half wages for the disputed period which they accepted under protest. It appears that they will file civil suits against the Company for the balance dues and the strike period pay. Now they do not require financial support.

DON'T AIM AT EQUALITY!

HERTZOG'S ADVICE TO NATIVES.

CRUEL ADVICE TO THE COLOURED.

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Hertzog addressing his coloured voters at Stellenbosch said that the coloured man and the native must not aim at social equality with the European but realise their place as component parts of the South African people and be happy within the confines of that position. At the conclusion of the meeting, a vote of confidence in Mr. Hertzog was carried almost unanimously.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO S. AFRICA.

ASSURED OF A ROYAL WELCOME.

LONDON, April 5.

Cape Town.—In the Assembly, to-day, the Nationalist leader, Mr. Hertzog hoped that the announcement of the postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit was not equivalent to saying that the Prince would not visit South Africa in future. He would be greeted with respect and warmth worthy of his high position and of the South African people. (Cheers).

Gen. Smuts replying said that the Prince was assured of a most royal welcome by every shade of opinion. It was only the proprieties of the case that induced Government to advice him to postpone his trip during the election turmoil. He hoped that the invitation would be renewed when elections were over.—Reuter.

MORE POLICE DISCOVERY.

DYNAMITES & DETONATORS FOUND AT SERAMPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Since the discovery of the Maniktola bomb factory, the police has been busy tracing other places where explosives were either stored or manufactured by the associates of the men arrested at the Maniktola house. On receipt of certain information police raided a vacant house at Serampore and recovered about sixty dynamites and two dozen detonators. The District Superintendent of Police and other high officials are making enquiries with a view to trace the men who had left those articles there.

Serampore is on the East Indian Railway only fourteen miles from Howrah. Gopi Mohan Saha, who was hanged the other day for the murder of Mr. Earnest Day, was an inhabitant of Serampore.

THE NANKANA MURDER.

EIGHT AKALIS INVOLVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Apl. 9.

Details about the murder of a Mahant at Nankana Sahib by Akalis have now been received. The allegation is that the deceased Sadha Rao with another Mahant, Gahna Singh, was sitting on a platform in front of a house in the Mahant's quarter when he was attacked by thirteen or fourteen Akalis with lathis. The deceased, in addition to other injuries, received a blow on the head which made him unconscious and he died some hours later without recovering consciousness. Gahna Singh was also slightly injured. The names of eight assailants have been given to the police, who are now investigating the case. The motive probably is to be found in the dispute regarding the land attached to Ballila Shrine, of which the deceased was one of the priests.

JATHAS TO JAITO.

S. G. P. C RESOLVES ON SENDING MORE.

LAHORE, Apl. 9.

It is understood that the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have made arrangements to send more Shahidi Jathas to Jaito, provided the Jathas already sent are not successful in their mission of resuming the alleged interrupted Akhand Path. It is further understood that in future the Jathas will march from their respective districts to Amritsar, whence they will proceed to Jaito. One such Jatha is already preparing to leave Lyallpur on 12th April, the Baisakhi Day. Another Jatha is being organized at Panja Sahib near Peshawar.

Sir Muhammed Shafi arrived at Simla on Wednesday.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

3 MORE ARRESTS.

FURTHER SUPPORT TO CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VAIKOM, April 9.

Satyagraha was again offered at Vaikom yesterday. There were three volunteers, A. Kumar, Secretary, Trivandrum Congress Division, an Ezhava and a Pulaya. They were arrested in front of the western gate when they attempted to pass along the [illegible] road. The District Superintendent, Commissioner of Police and Subordinate Officers were present. Among the visitors present were, Messrs. Kuruvila and Kuriz Ittakanian Namboodripad.

[illegible] were put up for trial before the First Class Magistrate in the afternoon. The prosecution could not [illegible] of the previous days inquiry that the arrest of the depressed classes was likely to cause breach of peace by caste Hindus. The accused explained their position and asserted the right of free access to public roads. The prisoners were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment in default of security.

In the evening there was a large enthusiastic meeting addressed by Mr. George Joseph. He strongly appealed to the educated caste Hindu young men who had followed Satyagraha in these years to rally to aid in the prosecution of the Constructive programme of which anti-untouchability is an important feature. The one man whose interest was served by the opposition of the caste Hindus is General Smuts who would be able to tell the whole world that he was doing no more in the Class Areas Bills than Indians were doing in Vaikom. He has begun organising a set of sympathisers with the Satyagraha campaign as distinguished from volunteers. It is understood that Messrs. A. K. Pillay, Kelappan Nair and Velayudha Menon will be arrested today for trial in Kottayam.

Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.C. representing the interests of the depressed classes telegraphs: "Adi Dravidas deeply appreciate the laudable endeavours to establish common rights of humanity against the overwhelming inhuman oppression of centuries by the so-called caste Hindus and warmly exhort to march courageously and lead the country towards united India without which all talk of self-government is futile."

CALICUT'S SUPPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, April 9.

[illegible] arrest of Mr. Kesava Menon and [illegible] Madhavan on the resumption of Vaikom Satyagraha has roused popular enthusiasm throughout Kerala. In response to notices issued by Mr. Ramunni Menon who had just returned from a trip to Vaikom a large and enthusiastic gathering assembled in the town Hall last evening to congratulate messrs. Kesava Menon and Madhavan and other Satyagrahis for their courageous efforts and self-sacrifice to establish the elementary right of the so-called untouchables to a free and unfettered use of public places. The meeting also resolved to take steps in bringing the campaign at Vykam to a victorious conclusion.

Sadu Sivaprasad, the well-known Brahmo worker moved the only resolution of the day in an eloquent speech. Mr. Ramunni Menon seconding explained in detail the situation at Vykam and appeal for volunteers and money. About rupees 112 were subscribed on the spot. K. Madhavan Nair heading list with fifty rupees. A number of volunteers have offered to proceed to Vykam and others are enlisting. The first batch is leaving to-day.

Yesterday before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Ramunni Menon declared himself Printer and Publisher of the "Mathrubhumi" in place of Mr. Kesava Menon. He will also act as the Editor of the paper.

KEEP THE FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO VAIKOM SATYAGRAHIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 7.

A Cochin message says that Mr. Gandhi wired from Bombay congratulating the Satyagraha leaders, Messrs K. P. Kesava Menon and T. K. Madhavan on their arrest and expressing the hope that the fight will be kept upto the finish.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman to succeed Sir Malcolm Hailey as the leader of the Legislative Assembly.

A Secunderabad message of April 9th states:—The Head clerk and the Cashier of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Aurangabad, have been apprehended on a charge of criminally misappropriating six thousand rupees from the pension fund account. They will be tried by the Cantonment Magistrate on the 16th.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

(BY N. V. SARMA.)

I.

Geographically speaking, all those who inhabit that tract of the peninsula lying south of Central India and the Central Provinces are to be included under the expression "South Indians". But, generally, the epithet 'South Indian' is applied to one who belongs to the Madras Presidency including the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, etc. However, it will be correct to call one a South Indian whose mother tongue is any one of the South Indian languages, such as, Telegu, Tamil, Tulu, Canarese, Konkani, Malayalam, etc., in spite of his protest to the contrary, because excepting one's mother-tongue, there is no guide to decide whether one is a South Indian or not.

N. B.—In this short sketch those who have migrated from South Canara have been, most reluctantly and for obvious reasons, left out of consideration.

History of migration.

Perhaps, it is yet to be known generally that the South Indians are one of the early immigrants in the city of Bombay. If Dr. A. L. Nair, would not mind being called a South Indian, it may be said that the community is nearly a century old in Bombay. Even otherwise, it has a very long standing. Evidence there is in abundance to go to prove that, soon after the great Indian Mutiny, the forefathers of some of those who now live in Kamatipura, Mahim, Boiwada, etc., commenced settling down in Bombay and that, since 1870, the flow of migration has been so continuous and steady that by the close of the 19th century the South Indians had formed themselves into small colonies in several parts of the city. The birth of the new century saw a largely increasing number of immigrants and so much so to-day there are not less than three to four thousands of South Indians belonging to the non-artisan class, i.e. those who are engaged in the profession of letters arts and sciences, as permanent residents of Bombay and nearly 25,000 belonging to the labour (skilled and unskilled) and the artisan classes. Besides these two classes, there is a third one which may be called the "floating class" including in it the unemployed, the students, occasional businessmen from South Indian employment-seekers, the beggars, loafers, etc., totalling not less than 2,000.

Nature & class of Immigrants.

The earliest and almost all of those who immigrated during the last three decades of the last century belonged to the so-called lower orders of society and not until we come to the close of the century that we find solitary instances of immigration from the higher and the educated classes. At the close of the century even though the number of the lower class of immigrants did reach four figures, the number of the higher class did not reach even three figures. The same state continued for the next ten or twelve years. But, strangely enough, the rate of immigration of the two classes was practically reversed since then, possibly by the conditions brought about by the Non-Brahmin movement in the south and by the wide scope of employment offered by the European war and as a result the amazing disparity in the proportion of the lower to the higher class of immigrants does not evist now as it did at the close of the last century. The higher class, which may, for the sake of convenience and easy identification, be called the non-artisan class cosists of not loss than 65 per cent. of Brahmins and the rest of Non-Brahmins, hailing from every district of the Madras Presidency including the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad, etc., and the lower class consists entirely of Non-Brahmin Hindus with a good number of converts to Christianity. About 40 per cent. of the lower class are skilled workmen and the remaining belong to the labouring class.

Taking by Province and language the number of those born in South India and who are residents in the city of Bombay and its suburbs is, according to the latest available statistics, as follows:—

According to Province.	Number.
Madras Presidency	16699
Mysore	1923
Hyderabad	22421
Cochin	351
Travancore	108
Total	40902

According to Language	Number.
Telegu	19392
Tamil	4890
Canarese	5300
Konkani	9698
Tulu	661
Malayalam	961
Total	40902

Thus it will be seen that strictly speaking the number of pure South Indian population in Bombay is 40,902. But since South Canara has preferred to consider herself as not a part of South India the whole of the Tulu and the Konkani speaking and a good fraction of the Canarese speaking are cut out from the total figure. After this subtraction, it is roughly estimated that the south Indian population will be between 28 and 30 thousand all told.

Where found.

The South Indians can be found scattered all over the city and its suburbs; but they are found in very large numbers and in colonies only in certain specified localities selected as best suited to their coditions of living. Each of the higher and the lower classes has, by instinct as it were, selected quarters best suited to it. The former are found in big colonies in Matunga, Dadar, Parel and the latter are found similarly in Mahim, Dharavi, Kamatipura; Nagdevi, etc. In a South Indian his native instinct of association without the spirit of cooperation has, it will be found on examination, always been the determining factor in the selection of his quarters rather than his earning capacity. During the long course of immigration, none, excepting the earliest settlers, has come to Bombay without the hope of initial dependence on some friend or relative who invariably put the newcomer in the way, by arranging for his earning and living and by helping him in all possible ways. Thus, birds of the same feather flocked together. Besides the places mentioned above, they can be found in good numbers in Girgaum, Gamdevi, Bandra, Kurla, etc.

Among them simple living—the living of the ancient sages—is the rule. A South Indian never spends lavishly in eating or dressing or in any other form of carnal enjoyment even though he could afford to do so, and much less so when he could not afford. In fact, it is this simplicity of life that has enabled the community to take deep root in the city and also to stand game with the other communities. Otherwise, utterly different as it is in language, customs and manners from the various other communities with which it has to come into daily contact for its very existence and enveloped as it is in diverse unfavourable circumstances, it would have been impossible for it to take root and grow as it has done. The food of a South Indian is normally very light and consists mostly of rice, vegetables, dhal, etc., and very little of fat and consequently his living is naturally cheaper than that of others who require more of fats. His dress also is very simple but scrupulously neat and tidy. He dresses himself mostly in cotton and rarely in silks or flannels. He is free from the fashion of drinking intoxicating liquors. Though a few, since coming to Bombay, have taken to smoking the community goes without a smoke. He is hardly addicted to theatres or sight seeing, his only pastime being a game at cards. And it is against such a simple folk that "Probodhan" (A vernacular weekly) poured its vial of abuse the other day.

Profession & occupation.

It can at once be said that with a few exceptions—whose number can be counted in one's finger—all of them are "servats" or, to use the usual local term 'Noucker.' It is but natural. With the solitary exception of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer (a chip of that distinguished and brilliant statesman and administrator the late Sir K. Sesnadri Iyer) none of the South Indians has come to Bombay without the idea of taking up some service or other, although, since coming, a few like Mr. K. S. Iyer (the reputed Accountant and Auditor) have set themselves up independently. Looking to the profession they follow, there is no profession or calling in which a South Indian has not engaged himself. He has fought his entrance in every walk of life in the city—from a millhand to a millowner. But the profession with which he identifies himself in Bombay is that of steno-typing in which he not only excels but beats all others, a fact which is admitted on all hands and which has so aroused the jealousy of others similarly situated as to prejudice his very existence in Bombay. This is evidenced by the fact that in any office or firm the responsible steno-typist is a south Indian and there is no office or firm where there is not a south Indian shorthand typist. There is no profession which he has embraced and not proved equal to it. He has made his mark in accountancy, in journalism, in social service, in medicine, in technology, in printing, (including composig), etc. Throughout Bombay he is reputed as a most persevering workman and labourer. He has, by prescription as it were, acquired the monopoly for the sale of tender cocoanuts and canes (walking sticks). The leather industry of Bombay would not have come into so much prominence and progress but for his expert knowledge in the various complicated processes involved in converting raw hides into fine leather. Even his restaurants are patronised by non-south-Indians. Why say more? Whatever profession he may follow in howsoever responsible position he may be placed he has not failed to make his mark.

Financial condition.

It is a vogue to say that when one goes from one place to another he does so in quest of food. It may not always be true. But it is always true that man's ambition is to better his prospects, i.e., to better his mode of living. The South Indians like thousands of others, have come to Bombay to better their living condition and they have not so far failed in their mission. It may be said that most of the South Indians have some job or other, on varying salaries, rising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,500 per month, besides a few lucky who have income in thousands per month.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. L.W. Clift, Agent, Messrs. Gestetner Limited, Bombay, has made a complaint to the police alleging that their representative named one I. A. Mann, a Canadian, has absconded after collecting monies received for goods supplied to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Offices.

Mann left Secunderabad on the 26th March by the Bezwada Mail leaving a fully equipped temporary office and other property behind and travelling with only a suit case.

The following is a description of Mann:—Age 38, height 5 feet 7 inches, slightly hunched back, hair dyed brown and nose broken. The firm is unable to account for the alleged lapse, as Mann was a steady man and received good emoluments.

KENYA INDIANS.

MRS. NAIDU'S SERVICES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 8.

On Saturday last a meeting was arranged by the Deccan Sabha at which Mr. S.G. Vaze who has recently returned from Kenya, related his experiences in that country. Diwan Bahadur Godbole presided and among others present were Dr. Paranjpye, Prof: Naik, Dr. Ketkar, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Mr. J. R. Gharpure, and Prof. Divekar.

Mr. Vaze stated at the outset that his object in visiting Kenya and other East African Territories was merely to make a personal study on the spot of questions affecting Indians and the aboriginal races of these countries. But even in this object, he said, he was not so very successful as there was little official literature published by the local Governments and therefore it was very difficult to obtain facts. He had, however, done his best to use all the avenues of information, that were accessible to him.

Mr. Vaze then described in great detail the condition of Indians in South Africa and gave a friendly warning to those who wished to emigrate to those countries, that it was altogether a mistaken idea to think that there was a clear field there for every kind of Indian in all walks of life. It was not really desirable to go to any of these countries in search of a livelihood until one had previously secured some kind of employment. Professions were over-stocked, Government service had few openings and it was only the artisan class which could really depend upon getting some job. But for those who had a fairly large amount of capital and who liked to invest it in agriculture there was a very large scope in Tanganyika territory. There was no restriction there in the matter of taking up land in the highlands. The climate was almost perfect, land most fertile, and people could buy large plots of lands at fabulously low prices. It was a golden opportunity which would last only for a short time. Mr. Vaze said he had, in fact, been commissioned by the Indians who have settled in Tanganyika to make widely known the splendid opportunity before them. Speaking of the highlands in Kenya he said, that an impression had got abroad that if the Indians had lost highlands, they could now have equally good land in the lowlands. That impression had no doubt arisen because of the statements in Lord Milner's dispatch and the recent notorious White Paper. His own information, however, was that most of the good arable land had already been alienated to Europeans and that there was no land available for Indians in the lowland area.

Mr. Vaze then turned to the measures that the Indian community in Kenya had determined to take in asserting their legitimate rigts and in combating the White Paper policy. It was quite wrong, he said, to imagine that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had inspired the non-payment of the poll-tax movement upon the Kenya Indians in pursuance of her non-co-operation ideas. That initiative really came from the local Indians and Mrs. Naidu only accorded her support to the suggestion, leaving the Congress on every question free to take its own line. It was not a movement inaugurated with a view to intimidating the Kenya Government or causing any serious financial embarrassment to them but it was only a political gesture intended to proclaim their unalterable resolve to keep up the fight at all costs, and to get the Kenya White Paper policy reversed altogether. This move was also intended to keep up the spirit of the Indians in India, where after all the fight would be the thickest and where the question would really be solved. There was some debate in the Mombasa Congress as to the expediency of the step, but no question was ever raised by any one as to its moral justification. Having to contend against the Whites who did not scruple to threaten armed rebellion, Indians naturally felt that this form of constitutional protest they had every moral right to use. And the practicability of this measure, as a political gesture, had been proved by subsequent events. People in Kenya were firm and not likely to give up this struggle for fear of official oppression or persecution.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Referring to the attacks on Mrs. Naidu which had appeared in certain Anglo-Indian newspapers, based upon a garbled version of her Mombasa speech, Mr. Vaze said that Mrs. Naidu had raised herself very much higher in the estimation of all who were capable of thinking by attacking social as well as the political problems of Kenya Indians. It would have been a very easy thing for her to have uttered complimentary phrases about the Indians and spoken only of their grievances against the Government. She recognized, however, that part of the evil arose from their own shortcomings and it was her obvious though unpleasant duty to have exhorted the Indians to remove those shortcomings side by side with the campaign which they were conducting against an unjust Government. She referred for instance to the slovenly and not too cleanly lives which some Indians led there. She did not mean however by this exhortation to abate one jot from her opposition to segregation as the "Mombasa Times" version led one to believe. In fact, the greatest value of her services consisted in the fact that she laid due stress upon the social aspect of the Indian question, which a more politician was so apt to ignore. But it was altogether wrong to suppose that she had on that account lowered the political flag in the least degree. In fact she succeeded marvellously well in infusing a new vigour into the people in their struggle against the Government and at the same time awakening them to their own drawback.

KHADDAR AND SWARAJ.

TRUE TEST AND TOUCHSTONE.

MR. IYYENGAR ON SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 8.

In celebration of the National Week at a meeting held at the Triplicane Beach, Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyyengar, speaking on Khaddar said that it was the true test and touchstone of preparedness to win Swaraj and to deserve it. Referring to the obstructionist policy of the Swarajists, he said, to act and not to speak should be the function of the Party whose ideal was Swaraj Any party calling itself the Swarajist Party should function on lines suggested by Pandit Motilal Nehru at Cocanada. Except for the Central Provinces, he said that, there was a climb down in the Swarajist Programme everywhere.

THE BERAR QUESTION.

BERAR P. C. C. AGAINST RESTORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 9.

At a general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Akola on last Sunday a resolution was passed congratulating the Swaraj Party on having secured an absolute majority in the C. P. Legislative Council. Another resolution congratulated the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly on having secured the release of Mr. Gandhi and a third resolution recorded a protest against the unsatisfactory speech in Parliament of Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India.

Much interest, however, centred round a resolution on the subject of Berar to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The general trend of discussion clearly indicated an unwillingness to consider the Nizam's letter, as it amounted to a negation of the principle of self-determination. The resolution finally adopted specifically refers to these grounds and was supported by some of the influential Mahomedan leaders present.

REWARD FOR OUTLAW'S ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Apl. 8.

The Agra Police received information that a notorious bad character named Razak was in the city. A police party, after vigorous search, met him in Suzi Mandi and there was a scuffle. The outlaw, who is a powerful man, stabbed Sub-Inspector, Abdul Rahman Khan and two constables with a dagger and escaped. A large reward has now been offered for information leading to his arrest, but no definite information has as yet been received. The wounded policemen are in hospital.

AN ALLIANCE BANK APPLICATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April. 8.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered pudgment in the application made by Mr. Ramjidas for an order upon the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla in liquidation to pay the applicant Rs. 12,500 due to him as deposit and also Rs. 390 on account of salary. In September 1922 the applicant was appointed treasurer of the Benares Branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla. He deposited Rs. 25,000 as security. In May 1923 the Bank went into voluntary liquidation and the applicant demanded the return of the deposit money. The liquidators contended that the applicant ranked as an ordinary creditor for the amount of the deposit to which the applicant replied saying that he claimed the amount of deposit as money held in trust by the Bank and that he could not be treated as an ordinary creditor. In October last the applicant received from the Imperial Bank of India Rs. 12,500 being fifty per cent of the deposit without prejudice to his claim to receive from the liquidators the full amount of his deposit. His Lordship following the decision of the Bombay Hight Court in the case of Malvankar against the Credit Bank of India refused the application, so far as the question of the applicant being entitled to the rank as a preferential creditor was concerned; as regards the amount of the salary claimed the liquidators must pay the same.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated Wednesday, April 9, states:—In pursuance of a requisition received, under section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a special meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that the Bapty Road site at which it is proposed to construct a refuse destructor is not suitable for that purpose and that therefore no tender for the supply, erection, etc., of a destructor on that site be invited until another suitable site is selected for the purpose, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 17th April 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

"A TISSUE OF LIES."

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SOW SEEDS OF DISCORD.

M. MAHOMED ALI NAILS THE LIE.

Maulana Mohomed Ali has addressed the following to the "Times of India":—

My attention has been drawn to a cutting from the "Leader", purporting to be a reproduction from "Times of India". You have published for the second time on the authority of some Arya Samaj newspapers as my fatwa declaring that even an adulterous and fallen Mussalman is better than Mahatma Gandhi and that when I was heckled by one Pandit Vyasdevji at the end of my Lucknow speech, I declared that to be my religion and creed. The whole of this is a tissue of lies, as I have already explained in a letter to Swami Shraddhanandji written at his own request and published a week ago in his newspaper the "Tej" of Delhi. I had to explain my position with regard to Mahatma Gandhi to Musalmans whom the minions of Government and newspapers like yours were making frantic efforts to wean off from my fellow-workers, myself and the Khilafat and Congress organisations and indirectly to estrange from the Hindu community itself, by alleging that we were no longer proper representatives of Musalmans as we were Gandhi worshippers.

In explaining my position, I did not say what has been attributed to me by some Arya Samajists but, on the contrary, declared that I considered Mahatma Gandhi in his personal character and work to be the best person of all those of whom I know anything not excluding my own mother and my spiritual preceptor, for both of whom I feel great esteem. If this does not nail the lie to the counter, I do not know what else would. Nevertheless, I declared that while I admired Mahatma Gandhi's character and work so much, I did not share his religious creed that I could share only with a Musalman even if he was the most degraded person in character. This was intended to differentiate between the personal character and work on the one side and faith and belief on the other and it is clearly implied in every man's attachment to his particular religion. As a rule, it is only because a man thinks his own to be the truest creed and in fact the only perfect creed that he adopts it as his own. Is not to a trinitarian Christian the belief in the trinity superior to every other creed? To him the faith in the trinity even of the most degraded Christian is indubitably superior to the faith, say, of the most pious Muslim in the unity of godhead without the trinity of person in which the trinitarian Christians believe. In fact, I understand that orthodox Christians follow St. Paul in believing that faith in Jesus (on Whom be peace) is sufficient for salvation without works.

NOT DISCUSSING THEOLOGY.

In the Lucknow meeting, I pointedly asked every Hindu gentleman present whether as a Hindu, he did not believe that the Hindu faith was superior to every other faith and whether it made the Hindu faith itself any the less superior if a most degraded person believed in it and they all acknowledged as they were obviously bound to do that it was so; that the evil character and deeds of any Hindu could not affect the excellence of the Hindu faith itself. It is obvious that the calculation two and two make four is just as correct whether an illiterate child makes that reckoning or a professor of Mathematics does it and even the superior knowledge of the latter cannot make us accept that two and two make five any more than we would do if a schoolboy was to be the author of that calculation. When at Delhi some ten days ago I spoke about this to Shradhanandji when he came to inquire about my brother's health and to see him, how he was, as he has publicly stated in his comments on my letter to him published in the "Tej" newspaper, entirely satisfied with my explanation. He had however, added something which seemed to suggest that I did not think work as well as faith were necessary for salvation. The fact is that I was not discussing theology but explaining that I was myself as much a Muslim in my beliefs as any other in spite of the superiority in personal character and work that I attributed to Mahatma Gandhi. The Swamiji is right in thinking that Islam regards good work also to be necessary for salvation and, in fact the Quran declares that all men are losers except those that believe in good work and exhort others also to do the right and to remain steadfast in that course. This I have already written to the editor of the Tej and I hope I shall not be dragged into further controversy of a somewhat theological character which is distasteful to me.

WON'T ROB NON-MUSLIM PETER TO PAY MUSLIM PAUL.

I may, however, add that at the Lucknow meeting when reluctantly answering the Arya Samajist gentleman who had distributed printed copies of his question containing the allegation to which I have referred, I had taken the opportunity to explain at the same time that when I refused to say with some people that I am an Indian first and a Musalman afterwards I only meant that I would obey the commandments of God in preference to the behests of any mortal and that I would follow the Prophet (on whom be peace and God's benedictions) both in precept and example in preference to any other mortal and that I placed God and his Prophet above all others including the King and Country. It certainly did not mean that I would deprive a non-Muslim of his rights, because he was not a Muslim and rob a non-Muslim Peter to pay a Muslim Paul. I wanted every Hindu also to be a Hindu first and an Indian afterwards in the same sense and I believed that Mahatma Gandhi was trusted by us for the very reason that he would not sacrifice his religion for the sake of any political opportunism.

I then quoted the colloquy that had once taken place in a motor car between the Mahatma and another Hindu gentleman of which I had the privilege of being a listener. That gentleman had said that he would sacrifice his wealth and his life and even his faith for the sake of his country but Mahatma had immediately answered that he did not think it right for anyone to sacrifice his faith for anything, even if it be for the sake of his country. My explanation had entirely satisfied the audience and many Hindus had signified this by raising shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar" and the "Ali Brothers ki Jai" and one of them had declared that twenty-two crores of Hindus were with us. Even Pandit Vyasdevji if that be the name of the Arya Samaj gentleman who had thought fit to print and distribute copies of his question containing the allegation I have refuted, did not express any dissent or dis-satisfaction.

As if all this was not enough, I find that another storm is bursting because of an interview that I was asked by a journalist to give over the telephone at Delhi after the publication of my letter to Swamiji. I regret that I did not ask for a copy before publication, for I find that the definite article "the" before the word 'Arya" Samajists has been substituted for the demonstrative adjective "these" whether through transmission over the telephone or through the printers' devil. I am being abused for doubting the 'bona fides' of a whole community. I had told the interviewer over the phone that I considered the whole matter to be an infinitely small one and regretted that a matter which would have attracted no notice but for the persistence of a few Arya Samaj gentlemen "had been made the subject of unfortunate controversy and that they should have chosen the "Times" as medium.

LATEST CABLES.

BALANCING GERMAN BUDGET

DAWES COMMITTEE REPORT

LONDON, April 9.

Paris.—An official statement regarding the Dawes Committee's report with regard to the measures to balance the German budget and stabilise the currency shows that while recognising political considerations there are set and certain limits in which a solution must be found if it is to have any chance of acceptance. The report emphasises that the committee have been concerned with the problem of debt recovery and not imposition of penalties. As business men, the members of the committee consider it hopeless to build any constructive scheme except upon the bases of good faith and they submit a plan relying on all parties carrying it out on such bases. The Committee concludes there is no method of balancing the budget temporarily or permanently under the present limitation of Germany's fiscal and economic rights over part of her area and they are therefore compelled to base the report solely on the hypothesis that the fiscal and economic unity of Reich will be restored.

Experts emphasise their forecasts on the basis of the assumption that economic activity will not be hampered by any form of control organisation other than is provided for in the scheme and that all existing measures hampering such activity will consequently be withdrawn as soon as Germany has taken positive steps towards the plan such as establishing a machine by which assigned revenue will flow through Allied control. Further such measures should not be reimposed except in case of flagrant failure when the creditor Government should determine the nature of the sanctions. The Committee propose the establishment of a new issue bank in Germany or reorganisation of the Reichsbank as an essential agency for creating stable currency.

The Bank shall have the monopoly of right of note issue in Germany for half a century. The present paper money shall be withdrawn and replaced by a single uniform currency namely the new bank's bank notes. This currency shall be kept stable in relation to gold but shall not be convertible. At the commencement it shall be protested by a reserve of thirty-three and one-thiry per cent and other liquid assets. The reserve shall be held largely in the form of deposits in foreign banks. The Bank shall be fiscal agent of the German Government and allowed to make short term loans to that government but the amount and character of such loans shall be carefully limited and safeguarded. The relations of the Reparations Commission to the Bank shall be those of a private client of the bank. The bank shall have a capital of four hundred million gold marks, of which three hundred million shall be subscribed in Germany and abroad and the remainder issued in the purchase of the real property of the Reichsbank. —Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

LONDON, April 9.

The Indian Colonies Committee meeting with Mr. Thomas yesterday was purely formal but the Committee was impressed with Mr. Thomas' sympathetic attitude. The Aga Khan after attending the meeting returned to bed.—Reuter.

A PURSE TO MAHATMA.

SINDH P. C. C'S. RESOLVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, April 9

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to present a purse of Rupees fifty thousand to Mahatma Gandhi, when he visits Sind. It is also resolved that the next Sind Provincial Conference should meet in October. Further it was decided to observe National Week between 6th and 13th April by enlisting members of Congress, collecting for Tilak Swaraj Fund, selling khadi and holding processions and public meetings throughout Sind and observing Jalianwalla Day on the 13th idem.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

"A LINK IN THE FATEFUL CHAIN."

REACTION ON BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

The following is the summary of a lecture on the "Problem of Egypt" given by Mr. Felix Valyi before the Near and Middle East Association on the 7th March at Carlton Hotel, London, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington:—

Mr. Valyi, whose life-long connections with the East are well-known, gave an exposition of the Egyptian Problem from the standpoint of diplomatic history, scholarship and statesmanship. He laid particular stress upon the human and psychological aspects of the Egyptian Problem. He criticised the point of view hitherto adopted by Europeans with regard to the whole East which consists in examining the map of world primarily from the strategical standpoint instead of bearing in mind the nature of the peoples that inhabit the great trade routes between the West and the East. From the psychological and moral point of view, adopted by Mr. F. Valyi, the Valley of the Nile is something more than a military base or a fortified camp from which to dominate the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. The nation that lives in that fascinating Valley may differ from ourselves in many respects, but it has a soul uplifted by the same desire for better things and moved by that universal tendency characterising the mysterious forces hidden away in the depth of Human Nature, in every latitude and every age. The 14 million Egyptians are anxious to be transformed into a modern nation, seeking the ways and means for that transformation, trying hard to adapt themselves to worldwide economic conditions and to Western science determined at all costs to awake from their lethargy, holding out their hands to the West and begging it to give them the chance of free development.

In Mr. Valyi's opinion, new methods of statesmanship are required to solve the vastly complicated moral and spiritual problem involved in the question of the relations of England and the whole Western world with the peoples of the East.

The Problem of Egypt, indeed is but one link in the fateful chain of problems with which the British Commonwealth is faced. Describing the sometime disastrous results of the conflicts between Western ideas and the ancient customs of the East, Mr. Valyi showed that the central position of Egypt has no merely strategic significance for Egypt, but also forms together with Turkey the spiritual pivot of the Eastern Question. Mehemet Ali the first Viceroy of Egypt tried to give a great impetus to the Revival of the Moslem East, but he had been prevented from carrying out his policy by England and Russia. The fact that he shook that Mohammedan world, as Mustapha Kemal is shaking it now, remains to secure to Mehemet Ali his place in History.

Mr. Valyi raised the question whether the French political and social ideas which invaded Islam a century ago and succeeded in undermining its most sacred traditions, answer the fundamental needs of the Mussulman Soul. The influence of the ideas of the great French Revolution on the Near East is however a fact which is still operative in its spiritual evolution and which we must bear in mind if we wish to arrive at just conclusions.

Egypt as a Self-governing State made wonderful strides during the period immediately preceding the British occupation. The financial extravagance of the late Khedive Ismael form but an isolated incident among the more important events which characterised the economic evolution of Egypt between 1840 and 1882.

Mr. Felix Valyi gave an interesting resume of the diplomatic history of the British occupation mentioning the opposition of Lord Palmerston to the construction of the Suez Canal, which was then considered as a menace to India. The creation of the Canal became a matter of capital importance in British Policy, and Lord Derby had declared in 1877 in a Despatch to Russia, on the eve of the Russo-Turkish War, that England would regard a blockade of the Canal as a menace to India and as a grave injury to the Commerce of the world.

In spite of the recommendations drawn up by the Institute of International Law in 1879 which in Mr. Felix Valyi's opinion still deserve the attention of the League of Nations, Egypt had to submit to the British occupation because England considered the security of her imperial communcations as the Supreme Law of Conduct; and for a long time the Egyptians bowed their heads, though they always protested against the foreign rule. Mr. Felix Valyi blamed British Diplomacy of the day for having put an end to the Constitutional evolution of Egypt in 1882, when the Egyptian people were trying to make an end of the autocratic Khedivial system. Such was the object of Arabi Pasha's revolt.

The Protectorate of December 1918 was imposed without regard to the legal position, as a hastily decided war measure. It was understood that the Egyptians would have an opportunity of discussing the future of Egypt with the British Government, when Peace was restored, but Lord Curzon for a long time refused to enter into pourparlers with the leaders of the Egyptian nation, and the Revolution of March 1919 broke out as a consequence of this initial mistake on the part of Lord Curzon, who, in December 1918, with one wave of the hand refused to received Zaghloul and his associates in London.

The Declaration of February 28, 1922, changed the situation after fruitless negotiations between Lord Milner and Zaghloul Pasha; the refusal on behalf of Zaghloul to accept the Reservations of Lord Milner had the effect that, after Zaghloul's return to Egypt, he was deported to the Seychelles. The prisoner of yesterday is the Prime Minister of Egypt to-day and the whole Egyptian Nation is behind him.

Mr. Felix Valyi, in summing up the events since 1918 gave interesting details of Zaghloul Pasha's attitude towards England quoting letters exchanged between the Wafd ((The Egyptian National Delegation) and the British Residency. These letters are proofs of Zaghloul's great moderation and of his and his associates' sincere desire to bring about a Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between Egypt and England, *after* the abolition of the Protectorate. Zaghloul proposed to discuss in friendly terms the future of Egypt, on the footing of moral Equality, because he considered the British occupation as illegal, owing to the fact that Egypt was not a territory without a master when it was occupied by the British, without any declaration of War. Lord Curzon insisted on the continuance of the King's Protectorate, until Lord Allenby, in February 1922, threatening with resignation forced him to abolish the Protectorate in view of reconciling the Egyptian people.

Mr. Felix Valyi paid a warm homage to the uprightness, the frankness and the entirely single-minded character of Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, a sincere friend of Egypt, who recognised always that without the great services rendered by the Egyptian people during the War, the Palestine campaign could never have been successful in 1918

Mr. Felix Vayi gave an interesting account of his personal efforts to bring the Field-Marshal and Zaghloul Pasha together; now they are shaking hands very sincerely and no bitter feelings exist between the new Prime-Minister and the British High Commissioner in Egypt.

One of the most interesting documents read by Mr. Felix Valyi was the resume of Egyptian aspirations drawn up by Zaghloul himself on the 14th December 1918, in which he offered a Treaty of Alliance to England and the necessary safeguards for all legitimate British interests, if only England would restore Egypt's independence. Zaghloul was prepared to accept the League of Nations as Supreme Arbiter for the security of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Felix Valyi expressed his deep conviction that the Zaghloul Cabinet deserves the sympathy and the good will of the British public opinion, and that the believe that Zaghloul is an anglophobe and an intriguer is without any foundation.

Mr. Felix Valyi explained the causes of the failure of the Milner Zaghloul Agreement in 1921 and showed how much depends in such delicate negotiations on the trust or mistrust which exists between the parties negotiating. The first condition is to establish the atmosphere of reciprocal goodwill which never existed under the Curzonian Administration. As regards the fundamental point of view of Zaghloul Pasha towards England, Mr. Felix Valyi quoted the following declaration on the part of the new Prime Minister of Egypt with whom a few weeks before the Egyptian elections, Mr. Felix Valyi had intimate conversations in Cairo.

"We are willing to discuss all the questions raised by the Problem of Egypt and the Soudan in a spirit of perfect friendliness towards England. We are ready to respect all the legitimate interests of the British as of all foreigners. The only point I contest is that those interests should take precedence of the vital interests of Egypt herself. Let us by all means examine *on a basis of Equal treatment and Legality*, without the intervention of brute force, the arguments on either side. And if we are all of good faith, *as we are*, we shall certainly find a common ground to reconcile the interests of both countries by a duly negotiated Treaty. I say to England: Prove to me that your interests are legally comparable to ours; let us examine together in friendly conversations our respective claims, and let us try to come to an understanding, for this is imperative. But do not have recourse to coercion; if you do, I must retire, for my only weapon is the moral power of Egypt's Right. Place your conception of what you consider your interests to be in the balance against our proposals, and I am ready to call upon the conscience of the civilized world to settle the rights and wrongs of the matter."

This is more or less the language always used by Zaghloul throughout 1918 and 1919, as well as during 1921 and 1923. He is prepared, assures Mr. Felix Valyi to negotiate a Treaty of Alliance and Friendship with England which shall provide all possible moral and legal guarantees to safeguard the supreme interests of both countries.

Mr. Valyi, in the subsequent part of his lecture, gave a historical exposure of the Problem of the Suez Canal, and characterized the divergent standpoints as regards the Soudanese Question. He concluded in showing how the presence of a British Army on Egyptian soil complicates the legal solution of all vital questions. In Mr. Felix Valyi's opinion it is not always necessary to handle the physical forces of a country with a high hand in order efficaciously to defend British interests. The British Commonwealth carries on business fairly well everywhere else in the world, except in the East whilst contenting itself with Treaties of Friendship and Commerce, and legal or moral guarantees based upon Equality of treatment and reciprocity. Hearts must first be won and Trade will follow. The Western Powers failed to dominate the East by coercion, because the East refuses to obey. It prefers rather to negotiate, that is to say to sit on a carpet or about a Round Table to discuss the terms of some arrangements which would allow everybody to live.

Mr. Valyi characterized the new spirit of the East and especially of the Moslem East, with the following words: Self-respect, freedom for Self-expression, and the acceptance of Western Science as the means of salvation. In his opinion, this Problem of the psychological transformation of the Eastern Soul dominates all international affairs; we should understand it and show confidence in its ultimate aim and help it to reach its goal.

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SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

REPLY TO MR GUIDER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., J.P. has attempted to reply to Mrs. Hodgkinson's letter of the 15th March. It is pathetic to see this gentleman trying to defend the mismanagement of the Institute over which he presides, by attacking a lady—Shirley Maureen Hodgkinson. May I reply to some of the points in his letter? Mr. Guider asserts Mrs. Hodgkinson is not a member. This assertion is open to many objections which Mrs. Hodgkinson best knows. But we all know that Mrs. Hodgkinson is a public-spirited lady and is fearlessly attacking and attempting to remove the canker in this old and respected Institute. Mr. Guider has stated that his Committee would not propose expenditure if the finances of the Institute did not permit it. May I ask Mr. Guider whether the Hon. Treasurer of his Committee considered the finances of the Institute capable of withstanding the expenditure of thousands? Also whether the Hon. Treasurer, as the Institute's resonsible financial officer, supported or approved Messrs. Guider and Davar's expenditure proposals? Or was the Hon. Treasurer strongly opposed to these proposals?

Mr. Guider says the adjourned Special General Meeting will be held shortly. Can it? I suggest Messrs. Guider and Davar should take the Advocate-General's opinion as they recently decided to do, when the General body of members (what higher authority can there be) found Mr. C. M. Davar acting *ultra vires*.

While "the Managing Committee have no desire to withhold any information or suppress any figures" will Mr. Guider explain why Mr. C. M. Davar has refused members the right to see the accounts, to obtain the correct rules of the Institute, and even to see the list of the present members?

Are members wrong in assuming that Mr. Davar's actions have Mr. Guider's approval considering the strong support Mr. Guider has extended to Mr. Davar in all he has done, and in view of his close association with him.

The members welcome Mr. Guider's intentions to mete out justice and fairplay to them. But if he really means what he says, the Auditor's report on the finances should first be circulated among the members, so that those who have given proxies in ignorance of the true state of affairs, can rescind them if they change their minds. But Mr. Guider proposes to read the Auditor's report *at the meeting*, so that the proxies he holds cannot be cancelled. Is this Mr. Guider's idea of justice and fairplay?

Sir, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute is in a most serious state. Mismanagement is rife. Irregularities are being daily committed. Certain interested persons are actually stirring up feeling on racial and religious lines. A member of the Institute actually has been assaulted on the premises. It is within the power of the Committee immediately to put matters right. They know what is the necessary step to be taken. Will they take it?—Yours, etc.

"AN OLD MEMBER."

"AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME."

A CHARKHA IN EVERY HOME.

BORSAD'S SPLENDID RESOLVE

(From our own Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 5.

They will be sadly mistaken who think that Mahatmaji's laudatory references to the constructive work systematically set on foot in Borsad and his high praise of the people of Borsad for their preserving strict non-violence during the memorable Satyagraha days will turn their heads and thus make unmindful to the still greater responsibility resting on their shoulders. That is far from being the case. It is true that if there is anything in the world the simple folk of Borsad prize most it is a word of praise from the revered Bapu. But that does not mean that such utterances result in intoxicating them. If anything, they encourage them, enabling them to press on more vigorously with their scheduled work. The opinion expressed by Mahatmaji on Borsad Satyagraha to the representative of "The Chronicle" who interviewed him last week has created a perfectly wholesome effect on the masses who will muster courage to face Mahatmaji with the confidence of those who have manfully played their part. The following words expressed by Mahatmaji are still ringing into their ears. He said to the representative:—

"The lesson that Borsad Satyagraha teaches is of inestimable importance. Whilst it is true that the Government of Bombay deserves to be complimented upon its reasonableness and sagacity in truly sizing the situation, the Borsad Satyagrahis by their utter non-violence, determination and the justice of their cause, made themselves invincible. And if it was possible to organise a whole taluka for successful Satyagraha in respect of a small and particular evil it must be possible to organise Satyagraha on a larger scale in respect of a general and deep-seated evil. The only thing required is sufficient workers with an unquenchable faith in their cause and their means. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel himself had that faith and he had workers who were infected with the same faith."

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

In appreciation of Borsad's firm stand during the punitive Police tax struggle Surat has generously forgone its right of holding this year's session of the Political Conference in favour of Borsad. Borsad is making great preparations to make the Conference a notable success. The choice of the President for the Conference has proved a veritable trial to the Reception Committee. Of the three names suggested for presidentship by District Congress Committees Mr Shankarlal Banker, as was to be expected of him, has gently declined the honour. The role of an unostentatious khadi worker better suits his temperament and unassuming habits. Mr. Indulal Yagnik another co-prisoner of Mahatmaji is said to have courteously pleaded ignorance of the events of the past one year and begged to be excused for his inability to preside over the Conference's deliberations. It is confidently believed that "Kaka" Kelelkar will not inflict further disappointment. For his sound political and social thoughts and for his literary abilities which enabled him to pilot "Navjivan" successfully during a portion of Mahatmaji's enforced absence Mr. Kalelkar's name is held in high esteem in Gujarat. Though by birth a Deccani Mr Kalelkar has settled down in the Sabarmati Asrama and possesses intimate knowledge of almost all the important Indian languages excepting possibly the Tamil and the Telugu. The occasion of the Conference is to be availed of in holding two other Conferences, the Dharala Kshatriya Conference and Antyaj Conference Guru Govindsing and Dr Sumant respectively presiding over them. The most remarkable feature of the Conference, it is understood, will be the presence of Mahatmaji which fact has raised the earnestness of the people to its climax.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

In a carefully prepared bulletin the Satyagraha Camp of Borsad has published the progress of the constructive work achieved since the close of the Police Tax Satyagraha. The bulletin which gives in a tabular form the manner in which the problem of Khadi production was grappled makes an illuminating study. The method of work was scientific and systematic as it was highly organised. Bodal, a village with 400 houses, was selected for introducing charkha and imparting training in spinning and weaving. A force of 20 to 25 volunteers was concentrated in the village. In less than 6 weeks' time 80 spinning wheels are regularly plying and quite a decent heap of yarn has been produced for weaving purposes. The volunteers who received training at Bodal opened such centres at other villages such as Vasana in Alarasa centre, Nisaraya, Badalpur in Ras centre, Vehra in Napa centre. At Badalpur 150 wheels are regularly working. In a street consisting of 30 houses to 25 22 houses possess a charkha each. This village is particularly poor though it is located on the Mahi river. There is not the least doubt that the charkha there has come to stay and people will soon realize that it is the most effective enemy of their poverty and privations.

LIQUOR BOYCOTT.

The Holi holidays furnished a test of the people's aversion of liquor and a trial of their determination to stand by their pledge of not touching it. The Holi is observed by the Dharalas and other backward classes in indulging in drinking hard and in playing obscene and mischievous pranks. These days in the whole year witness the nadir of their debasement and demoralisation. Happily, however, Borsad passed the trial successfully and a few black sheep who were tempted to visit the discarded shops were promptly taken to task and an exemplary punishment inflicted on them. There have remained hardly sixteen shops in the taluka many of which are on their last legs.

ARBITRATION COURTS.

Most of the villages have started their panchayats and in those villages which have not done that the work of arbitration is proceeded with by volunteers. The panchayats exercise a phenomenal influence over the people and solidarity of these villages having remained unaffected, in spite of many disintegrating factors playing a great part, the settlement of cases is not as difficult as an outsider imagines. All sorts of cases were brought before the panchayats, those involing issues of land evaluated at thousands, cases of elopment and abduction but all were settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Among the ignorant people the source of most of the crimes was their nefarious habit of drinking. Once that habit is extirpated much of the work of the panchayats vanishes.

Untouchability, it is true, is making slow progress and the Hindu-Muslim problem had never assumed serious proportions. Out of more than 80 villages there are Mahomedans in hardly half a dozen villages and they are on most friendly relations with the local population. Little has been attempted in the direction of founding National Schools. The enlistment of Congress members is vigorously undertaken and Dharalas and Patanwadies vie with each other in enrolling themselves as Congress 'sabhasads'.

MR. MAJLI AND THE JAIL TREATMENT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

As a fellow-patient I wrote a brief note to Mr. Majli of Belgaum by way of consolation. Mr. Majli, as the reader is aware, was discharged from prison because he was ailing rather seriously. In reply to my note he writes:—

"Your letter in your own hand-writing could not but make me feel at first highly pleased, but soon after highly obliged. Yesterday I had as usual high rever lasting for full sixteen hours—I am getting fever every alternate day—but your advice remained stamped on my brain throughout and I succeeded at last in observing silence throughout the period of fever I am now perfectly at peace in mind but my body is again showing signs of diminishing vitality as a result of the new development of this fever of alternate days.

"I read in the papers an interpellation and a reply thereto regarding the treatment I received. Out of the three facts stated, two are mis-statements. I was not given spinning as stated on behalf of Government, but twisting yarn (1lb. a day.) Secondly, I was kept in utter seclusion under lock for all the 24 hours of the day except 15 minutes' walking. Though Government says I was ill, when I was sent to jail, I was refused even the rice diet but given the *jowari* bread which I could not digest. I leave it to you to give publicity or not because I am not worth anything."

Mr. Majli is a great worker. The readers will share the hope with me that he may be soon free of all ailments and find himself in harness. Regarding the contradiction, the uninitiated reader may not be able to notice much distinction between twisting of yarn and spinning, as a mere piece of work. The distinction for Mr. Majli was vital. Thousands of Indians to-day regard spinning as a sacred duty and therefore a pleasure, whereas twisting has no such value for them. Whilst, therefore, in his weak state Mr. Majli would regard twisting as an insufferable task, he would regard spinning as balm for his afflicted soul and a diversion to take the thoughts of his ailment away. Moreover, whilst a practised worker can twist one pound of yarn without much difficulty, an ailing person like Mr. Majli can hardly twist a quarter of a pound. Let the reader understand that I know what twisting yarn means, and as I like physical work I assure him that I do not exaggerate when I say that Mr. Majli can hardly twist a quarter of a pound a day without undue strain on his frail body. The seclusion under lock for 24 hours of the day with 15 minutes' walk in the open was a torture and if Mr. Majli was given *jowari* bread and refused the rice diet, it was the surest method of making him worse. I do not, however, print the foregoing letter by way of complaint against the Jail authorities, because very often these things happen without any deliberate intention of inflicting hardship on prisoners. What is at fault is the whole system of Jail administration which I have already described as soulless, and much worse is an attempt made by the Government to deny or twist facts. Mr. Majli has apologised for sending the contradiction. There was no occasion for it. He is, after all, a prominent worker in Karnatak. How nice, however, it would be if every one of us could sincerely say to himself: "I am not worth anything"! Then we would all be fellow-servants and fellow-workers among whom the only competition would be to do the maximum of work without the slightest desire for gaining prominence or publicity. Swaraj could then be won and run without any difficulty. Innumerable difficulties arise when everyone wants to lead and advise and nobody wants to work.

CONFERENCES AT BORSAD.

(Associated Press.)

GUJARAT, April 8.

Together with the Gujarat Political Conference to be held at Borsad on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, a conference of the Dharala-Kshatriyas of the Borsad Taluka and another conference of the Depressed Classes will also hold their sessions at the same place. Guru Govindsing, the leader of the Bhils, has been requested to preside over the Dharala-Kshatriyas' Conference, while Dr. Sumant Mehta has similarly been requested to conduct the deliberations of the Depressed Classes Conference.

ABOLITION OF THE KHILAFAT.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The "Daily Khilafat" publishes the following resolutions passed by the Popular Party of Turkey and subsequently accepted by the National Assembly of Angora:—

1. Khalifa is deposed and the idea of Khilafat being contained in the republic and Government, the Khilafat office is abolished.

2. The deposed Khalifa, all members of the House of Ottoman, and those who are connected with the family by virtue of their marriage in the family are forbidden to reside in Turkey for ever. The children of those women who are married to the members of the said house will also be regarded as members of the House of Osman.

3. People mentioned in resolution No. 2 shall leave Turkey within ten days after the acceptance of the resolution.

4. These people will be deprived of all the rights of Turkish citizenship.

5. The movable property of these people in the Turkish state will be disposed of within a year. They should apply for this transaction to the Turkish Government. After the lapse of this time no application will be considered.

6. These people will be provided with money for their travelling expenses according to their status.

7. These people will dispose of their immovable property within a year; if they fail to do so within this time then the Turkish Government itself will dispose of and hand over the proceeds to the owners.

8. Any immovable property received by a person as a gift from the King shall become the national property.

9. All the royal palaces together with their furniture and other contents shall become the property of the nation.

10. The landed property known as royal property and that attached to the Khazina-i-Humayuni shall become the property of the nation.

11. For the protection and management of all the movable and immovable property that is being transferred to the nation a programme will be prepared.

12. This law will be in force from the date of its publication.

13. A special Commission will be appointed to enforce this law.

WAKF AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

1. The duty of making all laws for the public devolves upon the National Assembly, but for the good management and organisation of religious affairs department of "Omar-i-dianiа" (Religious affairs) shall be established under the supervision of the Government.

2. Vikalat-i-Sharia and Vikalat-i-Wakf are abolished.

3. All the imams, Khatibs, waiz, Sheikh, mouzzin and other servants of this type will be appointed by the department of "Omur-i-dianiа."

4. All the muftis will be under the department of "Omur-i-dianiа."

5. For the management of Wakfs a department will be created by the prime minister.

6. All the schools and institutions shall be attached to the Department of Public Instruction.

7. All the schools and institutions so far managed by Vikalat-i-Wakf or Vikalat-i-Sharia shall in future be managed by the Department of Public Instruction.

8. All the sums granted for such schools in the budget of Vikalati-i-Wakf or Vikalat-i-Sharia shall be transferred to the budget of the Department of Public Instruction.

9. The Department of Public Instruction shall establish a faculty of religious research to produce experts in religious affairs. Also the department will establish training schools for imams, Khatibs, waiz, etc.

BERLIN MUSLIMS' VIEW.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Islamic community of Berlin the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The Rat (Shura) strongly condemns as utterly anti-Islamic the mischievous action by which the Turkish Kemalists have ruthlessly abolished the most sacred and the greatest institute of Islam representing its glory and majesty, namely Khilafat (successorship of Mohammed) and deems it as a direct insult to the whole Muslim world and the beloved messenger of God, Mohammed.

(2) Hearty sympathies with all those who were unjustly and most cruelly treated and exiled by this high-handed action.

(3) As it is the imperative duty of all the Muslims to remain as one organized folk in brotherly solidarity which is impossible without the Khalif with temporal power, so an immediate provisional election of a Khalif is the greatest necessity till the All World Muslim Congress decides the question.

(4) It appeals to the Muslim world to take immediate measures to call an All World Muslim Congress in some small European country for the final decision on this question.

(5) Further it appeals to the Muslim world to save millions of good Muslims living in Turkey from the anti-Islamic measures of the Kemalists.

(6) In order that the Kemalist Turks may come back to their senses it appeals the Muslim world to cut all kinds of social and economical connections with the Turkish-Turanic state.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, April 10.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3006-23—Mulla and M. Dr. Dossabhay Cursetji Shethna, Bai Radhabai widow.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

5073-23—Shroff and L. Sorabji Hormusji Bode and another R J Wood, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3100-23—Tyabji D and Co, Laxminarayan Jalooram Agarmat, Narayandas Govindram and another.

3225-23—Malvi M R and Co, Gajraj Shivkarandas, Jamsetji Nawroji Gamdia, Dallas and Co.

5172-23—Soondirdas and Co, Arthur Henry Mayman, Newton Kinlake Christy and another.

109-24—Vachha and Co, Dorabji Edulji Antia Bai Jehminabai.

359-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayan, Ramanlal Kindai, Sabnis G and Co.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

3528-22—Daphtary F and D, William Erskine Mahood and others, K D Bros and another, Mulla and M, Mehta I and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

183-24—Jamsetji R and D, vs Adamally Allibhoy, Rachael Moses, Payne & Co.

5145-23—Captain & V H H Sultan Umar bin Amad Shanshir Namazgung Bahadur and another vs Shavakshaw D Daver, Vachha and Co.

307-24—Handia and Co, Yue Loong Hing Kee and Co, vs Gulamalli Valli Esa and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

90-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinnanath Hemraj, The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

736-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinnanath Hemraj, The Pioneer Indian Paints and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

275-24—Mulji Th and Co, Erachshah Kaikhusru Cama, Framji Mancherji Mehta, Khandwalla and Chh.

412-24—Mulla and M, Panna Alfoo, Govindram Joharmal Saroopchand, Kanga and Co.

438-24—Dallas and Co, Salebhai Mahomedally Mamajiwala, Damodbhay Allibhoy and another Merwanji K and Co.

5712-22—Madhowji and Co, R B Layalka, Bhimji Lalji Jamsetji R and D.

261-24—Captain and V, Ali Bin Ebrahim El Zayani, Leonard Rosenthal and Bros, Craigie B and C.

4597-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukh Gordhandas, Mathur Chhagan, Mulla and M.

158-24—Little and Co, The Tata Mills Ltd, Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladhar v Luxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

259-20—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, vs Nusserwanji Ruttonji Nazar and Sons, Wadia T and Co.

3359-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand, vs Bhagwandas Gangaram, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Harjomandas, vs Khatri Madhav Anand, In Person.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

431-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jinabai widow Atisha and ors.

4412-23—Unwalla P and P, Noormahomed Suleman Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Ilahi and ors.

334-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Magaulal.

523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aisbabai widow of Abdul Kader Latiff and others.

4888-23—Madhowji and Co, Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.

420-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.

642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and others v Yeshwant Ramchandra and others.

646-24—Soondardas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Vassigra v Pestonji Navroji Driver.

4653-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Valiji and others.

5190-23 Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormusji Cursetji General and another, Wadia G and Co.

162-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Navroji Cursetji Postwalla, vs Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Motichand and D.

335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, vs Liladhar Kalidas.

647-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji vs Mahomed and Bros, Malbari Husan Moosa and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail, vs Latif Baba Kazi.

669-24—Dastur and Co, Dinshaw M Dastoor and Co, The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.

702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji vs Bode and another, The Auto Importing Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1134-14—Patell and E, Kalsumbai widow, Jumna Chandu Bapu and others Dikshit M and Co, Captain and V.

2741-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Husenbhai Adamji and others, Huseinbhai Ali Mahomed and another, Mohile and P.

4510-23—Payne and Co, The Netherlands Trading Society Co, Jerbanoos widow and others, Little and Co, Craigi B and C, Crawfor B and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

605-23—Manubhai and Co, Jamietram Atmaram, Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal.

FOR PERSONAL FINAL DECREE.

418-23—Motichand and D, Manilal Bakore and others, Chotalal Maganlal Kothare and others, Kanga and S, Patell and E, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4672-21Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Jetharam Nathuram, Bhatshanker K and G.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Padamsey Ratansey Kanji, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

5169-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos, Shivlingapa Chenapa Mahgood, Manilal and K.

5260-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co, Popat Nemchand and Co, Vrajlal and Co, Thakoredas and D.

3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khistry, T Betlie Shah Cutlam, Crawford B and Co.

5275-22—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation, J Burjorji and Co, Madowji and Co.

5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and others Taherali Tyebji, Umarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal, Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhoy Patel, Hematlal Premchand Mehta, Kamanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5333-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos, Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5357-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vagas, Ambalal Tricumdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natmarlal Motilal, Chotalal Kasturchand and others, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and C.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5363-21—Raghuaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal Madhau Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal, Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Shng and Wng Co, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow, Mulji Bhanidas Barbhaya and others, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chuganlal Bhicabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat and others.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhichabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Laxmichand Kake Hirji Khetsy and another, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

121-24—Dikshit M and Co, The Nira Valley Sugar Co Ltd, John Henry Simpson.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3024-20—Wadia G & Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pendia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

878-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3007-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3039-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heerjani, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTIC KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re, Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaisnanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H spaull and ors (Respondents, Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co, J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1932-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chhaganlal Nagardas Tuljaram Chunilal Bhandwalla.

JUBBULPORE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A small gathering of temperance workers met at Jubbulpore on the 2nd and 3rd of April and took steps looking forward to the complete organization of a National Prohibition Association of India. A tentative constitution was drawn up and agreed upon and a Continuation Committee was appointed with Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the 'Indian Social Reformer,' as President. This Committee will continue the work leading up to a large representative Conference which it is hoped can be called in the latter part of this year or early next to complete the organization. This new organization is the outgrowth of the Blue Ribbon Temperance Association but with a new name and strong leadership it bids fair to provide aggressive leadership to this cause throughout India. Steps were taken as far back as last September to call an All-India Temperance Conference which met the approval of leading temperance workers. Difficulties and serious delays were experienced in securing a place and as a result, only a small conference with a limited programme and small representation was secured. Nevertheless great interest was manifested by all present and a forward looking line of work was agreed, upon. This consists, in part, a request to Mr. K. Natarajan to issue a four page Prohibition Supplement to the Indian Social Reformer, which he has agreed to do beginning with the coming September issue. An invitation was extended to the Methodist Board of Temperance to permit the Rev. J. W. Pickett, upon his return to India in 1925, to become the General Secretary of this Association, also a warm welcome was extended to Rev. Herbert Anderson to devote a period of six months of his time to promote this cause upon his return to India. Steps are under way for putting a strong Indian Organizer and Financial Secretary in the field within a few weeks. One good lady, whose devotion and sacrifice for temperance are known all over India, volunteered to give Rs. 100 toward the support of this Indian Secretary and paid that amount to Rev. W.H. Scott, Jubbulpore, who is the Treasurer of the Continuation Committee. The following resolutions among others were adopted:

1. That we call attention to the lack of adequate instruction in hygiene and temperance in public schools and urge that this need be fully met as soon as practicable.

2. That we protest against the use that at present is being made of dining cars and refreshment rooms for public drinking purposes.

3. That all restrictions on the part of the National Govt. of India should be removed so as to enable Provincial Governments to include foreign liquors as subject to regulation of Prohibition by Local and other restrictive measures. We do not favour the exemption of foreign liquor and foreign drinking places from Provincial or local control.

The discussions were for most part of a round-table nature. Attention was called to the fact that not only the poor and the depressed classes were being harmed by drink but the evil was spreading among the better classes. Its ruin is especially noticeable as it effects ruling families of various Indian States. Papers and letters of various topics were furnished by a number who could not attend the Conference. One of the most encouraging pertained to the Hill Tribes of South India. Rev. F. H. Levering of Kotagiri sent a copy of a recent District Order which he secured from the Collector, which is as follows:—

"Extract from the Board's Proceedings, Separate Revenue, R. No. 218 Abkari dated 11th March 1924: No liquor of any kind is to be issued to any member of the Badaga, Toda, Irula, Kota and Kurumba tribes except on a medical certificate signed by a regular medical practitioner and that the shop-keeper shall use all reasonable measures to prevent liquor from his shop being passed on to any member of the hill tribes." Concerning this Mr. Levering comments as follows:

"Please notice the use of certain words that in my opinion are significant. 1. 'Issued.' Observe that the order does not say sold. A word much broader in its scope is used and I think intentionally. To me it appears that the wording is designed to prevent liquor reaching the tribes mentioned in any manner. 2 'Registered medical practitioner.' These words exclude all persons pretending to cure people, except those properly qualified and registered under the recognized medical act. 3. 'Being passed on.' These words are intended to prevent the giving of liquor to those who are not entitled to it, or to whom the sale is prohibited."

Another subject that was freely discussed was regarding opium. Attention was called to the wide practice of mothers giving opium to quiet their children. Miss Mary J. Campbell, National Organizer of the W. C. T.U., reported that she has made investigation at various places she has visited in different parts of India and at all these places the opium that was being sold was mainly for the little babies.

Much credit is due to our Jubbulpore friends for the success of the Conference. Outstanding leaders of both the Methodist and the Disciples' Mission assisted on committees and in the deliberations of the Conference. While missionary influence predominated in this preliminary conference, much to the regret of the missionaries present, yet the desirability of future conferences being predominantly Indian was much in the thought of those who framed the constitution for the new organization and the door is wide open for temperance organizations as such as well as for other organizations friendly to the prohibition movement to become actively affiliated to the National Prohibition Association.

EVOLUTION OF ISLAM AND THE TURK.

(Continued from page 6.)

Islam; and he has to administer Justice to Muslims. Now, the Grand Assembly of Angora consider themselves as the highest expression of popular sovereignty. The Turkish Republic was proclaimed with a view of administering Justice to the Turkish nation. Two of the essential duties of the Khalifate are consequently in the hands of those who represent the Turkish people. As regards the principal duty, the mobilisation of the Muslim Army and the protection of the Holy Places, the Turkish point of view is that it would be a mystification to let the Muslim world believe that Turkey would be in the near future in a position to repair the wrong done by the enemies of Islam.

Turkey is determined to work for her own salvation first; to develop a strong and conscious Turkish nation on modern scientific lines; and Mustafa Kemal's opinion is, as it appears from his speech of March 1st, that *the Khalifate is now vested in the Turkish Republic as a whole, in its fundamental principle of National Sovereignty.* The Turkish Army however could not be mobilised for any other purpose than the defence of that Sovereignty.

The Muslims outside Turkey should also work first for their own salvation, instead of quarrelling about the interpretation of old sectarian texts, which contain matter of contestation. *Sectarian interpretations of the Khalifate Problem may be the source of grave dangers for the moral unity of Islam.* The only standpoint from which Muslims should consider the political position of the Muslim world is the standpoint of the supreme moral interests *of the living generation of Islam.* The Prophet Muhammad never considered himself infallible; he admitted his fallibility as a human being. Why should true Muslims accept some Sectarian of the past centuries as a supreme and infallible authority? Why refuse to the greatest living man in the Muslim world, to Mustafa Kemal, the right to try to give a new interpretation of the *Ikhtalaf?* Why should a true Muslim consider the brain of those who talked or wrote for Islam, as a higher source of Authority than the brain of Mustafa Kemal who conceived and executed the tremendous action which saved the dignity of Islam in the last five years? For Mustafa Kemal and the Grand Assembly of Angora with the peasantry of Asia Minor are the saviours of the Dignity of Islam to-day, while those who pretend to give advice to Angora from London, or to condemn the Turkish Republic, were bowing their heads, or enjoying themselves in Europe. Why should the Muslim world refuse to take into consideration the point of view of a Muslim nation who suffered and died for the Dignity of Islam? For the Turks suffered and died while others talked and talked again. Why should a great historical movement, like the Turkish, have less authority to interpret the orginal teaching of Islam than any private individuals?

I will go further: The whole world is in a chaotic state. Tremendous events await the Muslim world in the next ten or twenty years. Islam may play its great role once more. Western and Central Asia, a good part of India, North Africa are under the spiritual rule of Islam. A great genius is wanted for the sake of the next generation; a genius who understands the causes of the present weakness of Muslim nations as well as the real significance of what is happening in the whole world; a genius who is prepared to give an example to Asia as *to how she can adapt herself to the new conditions of world economics, to modern Science and technical Knowledge.* If Mustafa Kemal and the Turkish Nation agree to take up this great duty and to transform their people into a Commonwealth of a newly-modelled Muslim State based on the orginal teaching of Muhammad, in accordance with the science of our time, every enlightened Muslim thinker should help them, instead of favouring the reactionary forces which inspire the Sectarians.

The continuance of the anti-Turkish propaganda signifies that the world persists in meddling in a *moral question* vital to Islam, in putting spokes in the wheel of Islamic Evolution. If enlightened Muslims in their majority would accept the point of view of Turkey with regard to Khalifate, if Mustafa Kemal would be accepted as the real leader of Modern Mussalman Thought; if deep in the Muslim Soul the *Ictjma*, the agreement is already made to confer upon Angora the right to direct *the Reformation of Mussalmat institutions* and to interpret the Khalifate in accordance with the new social and spiritual aspirations of Islam, let us bow before the choice of the Mussalman Elite, and do not let us play the game of the ignorant crowds. Let us rather work with that Elite for the revival of the true Islamic traditions, instead of fighting against them in the name of superannuated prejudices. Equilibrium for the world and repose for mankind, the very object of Islam, as well as of all great religions, depend on it.

One word more: The fundamental quality of the Eastern Soul, as it appears in the Eastern History, has been always to accept a great genius. If Mustafa Kemal proves to be a great constructive genius, no Muslim ought to block his way.

—Yours, etc.

FELIX VALYI.

Carlton Hotel,
London, March 16.

TROUBLE AT TARAKESHWAR.

MR. DAS'S EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Trouble has been apprehended as a result of a campaign started by Hindu religious leaders, including Swami Vishwanand, to remedy evils alleged to exist at Tarakeshwar, a noted place of Hindu pilgrimage from Calcutta. Volunteers have been working there recently in connection with the forthcoming festival. Leaflets have been distributed asking pilgrims to report any difficulty and Mohunt's men also distributed pamphlets denying the charges. A small disturbance took place on Monday and shopkeepers immediately closed their shops.

Mr. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Officer, proceeded to Tarkeshwar, interviewed the Mohunt and Swami Vishwanand and took steps to prevent further disturbance.

Mr. C. R. Das went to Tarakeshwar to-day and recorded statements of several men and women. A considerable excitement still prevails.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSAL OF A DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

At the forthcoming Liberal Conference at Allahabad beginning on the 18th April will be considered the new political situation that has arisen in the country in view of the installation in office of the Labour Government in England and the statement made by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords and the experience gained of the working of the Indian and Provincial legislatures. A proposal to send a Liberal deputation to England will come up for consideration among other questions of central and provincial interest. Delegates will be the guests of the Reception Committee with Mr. N. P. Ashtana as chairman and will not have to pay anything.

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR YEOTMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 9.

A very brutal murder is reported from Digras where a corpse was found stinking in a well. It appears that the murdered man was wounded on several parts of his body after which the corpse was covered over with a carpet which was well stiched up and again wrapped up in a gunny bag and thrown into the well. The corpse was found mutilated beyond hope of identification but it appears that the victim must be some up-country Mahomedan. There is as yet no trace of the offender.

TRANSFER OF PUNJAB SECRETARIAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

A portion of the Punjab Civil Secretariat is proceeding to Simla for summer. It closes at Lahore on the 7th May and reopens at Simla on the 12th.

The Governor has returned to Lahore after his tour.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 8.

A Bijnor message states that Mr. Badrulkhan, editor "Madina" has been arrested under Section 124A.

PARVATI DEVI.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

NO SPECIAL CLASS PROVISIONS.

Dr. Satyapal, Gen. Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore, wires from Lahore under date April 8:—

I believed that as soon as the attention of the authorities would be drawn to the inconvenience caused in Farrukhabad Jail to Shrimati Parvati Deviji by harsh treatment of the officers concerned the trouble would be soon over. But the latest information is that there has still been no change for the better. She is neither allowed free use of the books left in the jail office by her relatives nor even a dull small knife to peel vegetables. She cooks for herself. Her barrack is locked at four or five p.m. and opened at six a.m. On the occasion of the last visit only one person was allowed an interview. The other gentleman who travelled all the way from Gurdaspur was disallowed. This clearly proves that the authorities of the jail are not treating her with regard be fitting special class prisoner.

C. P. COUNCIL.

PROBABILITY OF FRESH ELECTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 9.

Judging from the recent speeches delivered by His Excellency Governor Sir Frank Sly at Yeotmal and Khandwa the local "Maharashtra" forecasts the possibility that the Central Provinces Council will be dissolved and fresh elections will probably be sought in the coming June or July.

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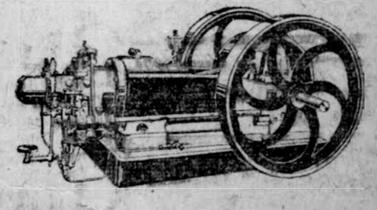

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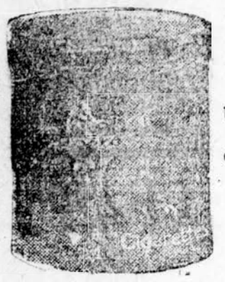

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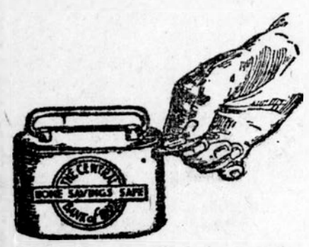

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POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the last month some misrepresentation has been made by some leading papers in Maharashtra to the effect that Non-Brahmins students are not admitted in the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha. As silence would only affirm the misrepresentation, we think it best to lay down before the public a few facts, that are sufficient in themselves to contradict all false statements. As a matter-of-fact, there is only a very small section of the public that is ignorant of the facts. The general public in Maharashtra is aware that the Institution is conducted on quite non-sectarian and non-party lines for the last 15 years. The following facts will convince any reasonable, impartial and unprejudiced reader about the Non-sectrian character of the Griha. It is a fact known to all that Untouchables are not admitted in the Griha; but for the Non-Brahmins.

(1) Before admission, the applicants are called in for a test-examination: Proverty and intelligence are considered to be the only qualifications for admission, whether the student be a Non-Brahmin or a Brahmin. This policy is being followed from the beginning uptil now.

(2) In the beginning 2/5 of the total number of students were Non-Brahmins. But gradually other Institutions of a similar character, but wholly on sectarian lines were started at various centres, solely for Non-Brahmin students. Hence naturally the rush of applicants was directed towards those sectarian Institutions. Few applications of Non-Brahmin students came to the Poona A. V. Griha, hence their admission was proportionately limited. We positively affirm, that not a single Non-Brahmin Student that was intelligent and poor has been sent back if satisfied about the age and education, merely on the ground that he was a Non-Brahmin.

(3) During the last 15 years, many Non-Brahmin visitors and donors have visited the Institution and admired the non-sectarian character of the Griha.

(4) The present number of students is 60 out of which 6 are Non-Brahmins (1) Electric engineering; (2) Matriculation; High School education.

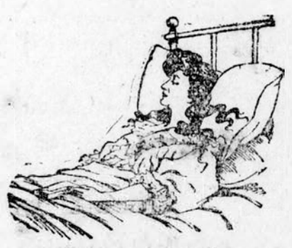
(5) The figures of the last 15 years will speak for themselves.

Year	Total Number	Non-Brahmins
1910	15	6
1911	22	4
1912	20	2
1913		
1914	41	2
1917	65	5
1921	51	6
1923	75	9

The applications of Non-Brahmin students are in fact very few. Poona, Nasik and other cities have Non-Brahmin Institutions that attract the bulk of Non-Brahmin students. This fact accounts for their small number in this Griha, but there is not the slightest ground for mischievous, erroneous and misleading representation that the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha is a Sectarian Institution that does not admit Non-Brahmin students.

As this controversy has raged for the last month throughout all papers in Maharashtra we thought it proper to clear the misunderstanding by a plain statement first appeared in the Subedha-Patrika (24-2-24) but in the next issue (16.3-24) the Editor has publicly amended his remarks and published a remark which he himself had written. 1914—"It is peculiar that the Institution is not merely for the Brahmin community." But other paprs merely published the first misrepresentation and avoided to amend it. The fact is Swami Shradhanandaji who gave rise to all misunderstanding by his speech, was in the Griha for only 20-25 minutes and hurriedly went round the Institution. He was told by the Secretaries that even Non-Brahmin students are admitted, but their number is small. Somehow Swamiji came to miss this information and set the stone rolling.—Yours, etc.

V. G. KETKAR.



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"My daughter Beatrice was taken down with Pneumonia, and following this did not seem to gain strength. She continued taking the doctor's medicine, but I could not see that she was gaining, so decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon there were signs of improvement, and she continued the use of the Pills until she was able to go around again the picture of good health. I now always advise mothers with growing girls to give them these Pills."

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BOMBAY COUNCIL AND HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had no mind to write anything regarding the fate of the Horniman Resolution in the Bombay Council, but I am compelled by the circumstances to clear the position of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Noor Mahomed of Sindh Hyderabad writes in "The Chronicle" of 29th March: "Perhaps it is becoming a habit with some of the members of the Swaraji Party to take for themselves all credit for every victory in the Council and to throw the blame for all defeats on others and that is hardly the way to pull together."

In reply I would like to state that our leader Mr. Jayaker took every opportunity to thank those Non-Brahmins and the Mahomedans of the Bombay Council who helped the Swaraj Party on several occasions. I myself thanked in public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya those Non-Brahmins and Mahomedans who helped us. I then declared that without their help success was not possible. We have always recognised their help privately and publicly. I take the opportunity of declaring once for all that whenever we will get success in future in the Council work the public is requested to give due credit to both Non-Brahmins and Mahomedans. I do not hesitate to say that Non-Brahmins and Mahomedans are our partners in success.

It is my duty to make it public that Mr. Noor Mahomed tried his best to reason with his friend Mr. Khuro who promised him to be neutral in regard to the Horniman Resolution but he could not keep up his promise. He voted against the Resolution. Seth Chhotani Saheb worked very hard for the Horniman Resolution. He repeatedly requested Dr. Mansuri of Ahmedabad to vote for the resolution. At last Dr. Mansuri promised Seth Chhotani to vote for the Resolution but at the eleventh hour he went to Government lobby and voted there.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. MUKADAM.

Godhra, March 30.

INDIA AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

Mr. H. W. Bryant, Secretary of the Indian Olympic Games Committee, Bombay Presidency, writes:—

India's team of eight men, chosen on the basis of actual athletic competition is uniquely representative of all sections of the country. It includes a powerful Sikh from Patiala, who is a graduate of the Punjab University, an Indian Medical student from Madras, an orthodox Brahmin (Hinge), a sepoy from the U. P., an Indian student from Mysore, two Anglo-Indian sprinters from Calcutta and a high jumper from Madras. It has been estimated that something like 7,000 athletes competed in the various Provincial and sectional Olympic competitions throughout the country and that a great impetus has been given to higher ideals of clean sportsmanship.

The Bombay Presidency will be represented by Mahadeo Ramchandra Hinge who recently won the Modified Marathon Race at the All-India Olympic Games at Delhi. Although the response from all sections of the country to the appeal for funds to send the Indian Olympic team to France has been generous, an additional amount is still required. The Committee feel that Bombay should at least stand back of their man to the extent of underwriting his expenses, viz., Rs. 3,000. Hinge is a remarkable runner with further training is bound to make a most creditable showing even when pitted against the world's best. The Indian Team will be assembled in Madras on May 1st for a month's intensive training before embarking for France on the "Lancashire" The following account of Hinge's performance at Delhi was published in the "Young Men of India": "The event of the afternoon was the modified Marathon Race of ten miles for which there were fourteen entries from eleven Provinces. The course took the men around the track once, thence through the Roshanara Gardens to the sixth milestone on the Ambala Road, and back to a 175 yard finish on the track. The road has been specially cleared, and the runners preceded by two officials on bicycles, with the Marathon doctor bringing up the rear in a motor car. M. R. Hinge representing the Bombay Presidency, ran a sensational race, not altogether reflected in his time of 57' 29". Soon after leaving the gardens he forged ahead, and maintained his lead all the way. On his return he was molested by a vicious dog, which he evaded only by leaping first across a six-foot ditch and then clear over a compound wall, losing almost two minutes time. The winner received a great ovation when he reappeared on the track a good two minutes ahead of his nearest opponent. After breaking the finish tape he gave a convincing demonstration of his ability to continue for another ten, or even twenty miles, by frisking up and down before the amused spectators like a young colt. The Coach has already determined to enter him for the real Marathon of over 26 mile at Paris. Hinge, an orthodox Brahmin, claims that he subsists on nothing but milk and gram, thus furnishing an interesting sidelight on the vexed question of dietetics".

Towards the Rs. 3,000 required the following amounts have been received:

Messrs. Leonard Rosenthal and Frere Rs. 300; The P. J. Hindu Gumkhana Rs 200; S. D. Saklatwalla Esq., Rs. 200; The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Rs 100; Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy Esq., Rs 50.

An appeal is now being made to sportsmen and those interested in promoting the ideal of amateur games to assist the Committee by sending subscriptions to make up the balance. Cheques may be made payable to the Treasurer Olympic Games and sent to Mr. Narottam Morarji, Sudama House Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, April 3.

Kathiawar is anxiously waiting for changes consequent upon its being placed under the direct control of the Government of India.

Kathiawar consists of two portions (1) Agency areas (2) the States with plenary and limited powers. For the Agency areas, the greatest change necessary is to create a High Court for Kathiawar, Palanpur and Cutch. The Judicial Commissioner should exercise all the powers, which are now exercisd by the Judicial Assistant in Civil and Criminal and Giras and other work and by the Agent to Governor in Railway cases and in Giras appeals of first four classes and the Government of Bombay.

The Head quarters of the Judicial Commission should be in Rajkot. It would economize heavy expenses to litigants by saving fee which they have to pay now to pleaders and counsels for not actual work but for travelling consequent upon the Courts of the political Agents being itinerant. The Judicial Commissioner being in Rajkot will save heavy expenses, which litigants have to incur for a hearing at Bombay or Poona before the Government of Bombay now. The Judicial Commissioner in Rajkot will exercise a very healthy check on the Judiciary.

The post of a Lower Grade Sub-Judge for the civil work of Deputies and the post of a District Judge for the work of Political Agents are to be created. The District Judge is to exercise powers of appellate Court in all Civil cases and is to be the Sessions Judge.

The District Judge and the lower grade Sub-Judge will be under the Judicial Commissioner exercising powers of the High Court. These changes will bring in its train prompt despatch, as the new judiciary shall be of pure judicial officers and not of the executive officers as the Deputy Political Agents and and Political Agents and the Agents to the Governor are at present.

The question is who is to be the Sub-Judge and District Judge. The Deputy Political Agents met together and have moved that the posts should be filled by them. If the new posts are to be manned by the Deputy Political Agents Kathiawar shall be where it was except with a difference that they are to be full-time judicial Officers.

The other change is of the States going under the direct control of the Government of India. This change means denial of justice to the Bhayats and Girassias and other subjects of States. To ensure justice to the much oppressed class of Girassias and Bhayats by ever greedy States like Jamnagar, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Wankarner, Patdi, Muli, Virpur, Sardargadh, the appellate powers which are now enjoyed only in form by the Agent to the Governor be transferred to the District Judge or to the Judicial Commissioner.

The last change necessary is for reviving all the Notifications and circulars issued by the political officers by a legislative body to be created for Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur.

THE DADABHAI STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Kaikini's second letter. It is not clear, whether he speaks for himself, or on behalf of Mr. Narottam Morarji Jt. Honorary Secretary to the Dadabhai Memorial Fund Committee. As regards the ethics of press correspondence, it was Mr. Kaikini, who first referred to my interview with Mr. Narottam in his first letter; and even then his statement was a half-truth as already shown. "I went away satisfied," wrote Mr. Kaikini: Yes, when I was told by Mr. Narottam, that the order a model was given, but the order for the statue was not sent. This is the pivotal point; and I am sure, Mr. Narottam will not contravert it. Mr. Vakil, who accompanied me and was present at the interview, has the same impression. And the letter maintains it. When Mr. Kaikini is so ardent an admirer of Indian Art, let him not retire so abruptly; but see the matter through—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy will deliver the inaugural address at the Indian Universities' Conference on May 19th in Simla. Each university will be represented by not more than five delegates. Among the subjects to be discussed are (1) Conditions of admission of Indian students to universities in Great Britain with special reference to the new regulations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. (2) Substitution of a university bureaux for the Students' Advisory Committees. (3) Possibility of co-operation in the research work and several other forms of reciprocity and co-operation.

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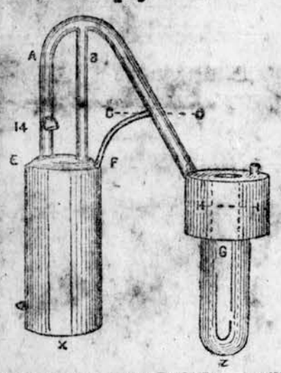

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